The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLI — LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1870. — NEW SERIES. NO. 774

THE WAR.

England Decides to Urge Prussia to Grant an Armistice.

Advices from Paris to October 28th.

The City Well Supplied with Arms and Provisions.

Continued Skirmishing with Advantages for the French.

The Tours Government Overwhelmed with Memorials for a Continuation of the War.

Large Quantities of Provisions Found Stored at Metz.

Rumors that the Garrison Refuses to Surrender.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FROM ENGLAND.

Preparations for the Bombardment.

[Special to the World.]

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A telegram from Versailles furnishes the details and preparations made by the Prussians for an attack of the forts around Paris, which are as follows: The besiegers possess over one hundred and eighty guns mounted on field carriages, not on platforms behind their earthworks. These carriages have an elevation of an angle of 45 degrees. The heaviest of the guns throw seventy pound-shells, whilst many others throw seventy-pound projectiles. They have besides two mortars throwing 200-pound shells. The range of the batteries at St. Cloud, Bangeral and Garches is from three to five kilometres, and can reach as far as the west and southwest curtains of Mont Valerien. The range of those at Meudon, the Bois de Meudon and Clesiart is from four to five kilometres, and will reach forts D'Issy, Vanves and Montrouge.

There are no German troops in the peninsula of Genevilliers, which is wholly occupied by the French, who have completed their strong works at Courberovi, Columbes and Genevilliers, by filling the gap between Mont Valerien and St. Denis.

The nearest German works to these posts are at Havielles, Chaton, and Corriennes. At Fort Denis, between Mount Valerein and the fort of D'Issy, the French have completed, armed, and are occupying five new strong works. At Male, Matria, Boulogne, Billancourt, Pont du Jour, and Molineaux all the French posts are armed with six and a quarter, seven and a half, nine, and ten and a half inch guns, ranging from 7,935 to 9,000 yards, and throwing from seventy-five to one hundred pound shells. The Prussian batteries at Clemar and Meudon are subject to a double line of fire from the French forts. The weight and range of the French guns are greater than those of any batteries the Prussians have yet planted.

Important Meeting of the English Cabinet.

[World's Special.]

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Cabinet Council to-day resolved to grant pardon to O'Donovan Rossa and other Fenian prisoners.

It was also stated in the Council that the surrender of Metz was the result of an understanding between Bazaine and Bismarck in favor of Napoleon, but that the Empress refused to assent to the intrigue and had gone to Wilhemshohe to protest against it.

In regard to Thiers' negotiations, a long discussion occurred in the Council, resulting in the determination to urge Prussia to consent to an armistice without insisting on the recognition of the principles of the cession of territory by France as a pre-requisite.

A special dispatch from Brussels says that Metz is still inaccessible, no one being allowed to enter.

The Situation at Metz.

The Echo D'Luxembourg and Echo Du Norde assert that the garrison has refused to recognize the capitulation, and encounters with the German garrison are taking place.

The French Marshals and Generals have been ordered by King William, at the request of Napoleon, to report at Cassel without delay.

Germanizing Alsace.

LONDON, November 2—German geographical names are being substituted for French in the province of Alsace.

Gambetta's proclamations and circulars are bitterly condemned in France.

Mazzini has gone to Tours.

Paul Cassagnac.

The escape of Paul Cassagnac from the Prussians and arrival at Vienna are confirmed.

The Landwher doing duty with the army at Metz will be disbanded and sent home.

The railway bridges between Strasbourg and Kehl have been repaired.

The Germans deny the French reports of a victory at Mount Beliard, asserting there are no German troops in that vicinity.

Wooden tents have been sent to the army before Paris.

The government at Tours has accepted Bourbaki's resignation.

Garibaldi.

It is said Garibaldi's expedition is paralyzed by the jealousy of the French officers.

Advices From Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 2—The following advices have been received from Paris of October 28th: The Government has decreed that in future the decoration of the legion of honor will be conferred only on those performing distinguished military services.

Balloon Postal Service.

A credit of £40,000 is accounted to the Postoffice Department for balloons constructed for postal services. M. Dupuy Delome is charged with the direction of works for making balloons.

All the English and Americans were to have left Paris on the 28th ult. Orders have been given at the British Embassy to place the furniture and valuables in cellars.

Explosive Bullets.

The journals of Paris announce that Bavarian prisoners captured in encounters with the investing forces were found to have explosive bullets in their possession. The fact was duly witnessed for the purpose of calling it to the attention of the civilized world.

Gambetta's Answer.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A deputation of two thousand persons called upon Gambetta yesterday, to petition for an organization of the scattered forces now operating independently in various departments. Gambetta answered: "The salvation of the people is in their own hands. The Government could not even supply them with arms."

The Loss of Dijon

The authorities at Tours ascribe the loss of Dijon to the incompetency of Garibaldi's Sardinian officers and their crude organization, which relieved the regular French forces at the moment when the latter were most needed.

The Army of the Loire.

The Moniteur complains of the inactivity of the army of the Loire, which, it says, now numbers fully 100,000 men.

The Story of Intrigue Contradicted.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Standard contradicts the report of a conference of Legitimist and Orleanist chiefs at Coppia, Switzerland.

German Re-enforcements Stopped.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Bavarian Government has been instructed to discontinue re-enforcements to the army in front of Paris.

Eugenie.

The Empress Eugenie left Wilhelmshohe yesterday. She travels strictly incognito.

Arrivals from Paris.

[Herald Special.]

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Commander Selino E. Woodworth, of San Francisco, reports much suffering among the poor in Paris, on account of the short allowance of fresh meat, which is of bad quality. The want of proper fodder was severely felt. All sickness is rapidly increasing and taking an epidemic form. Mr. Kane reports that among those remaining in Paris are Durand, of Chicago; Sheppard, of Cincinnati; Wm. B. Bowles and wife and Mr. Drecier, a partner of Bowles, Brothers & Co. Harry Stone left on the 26th with the largest party. They are expected to-morrow.

Provisions, &c., Found at Metz.

[Tribune Special.]

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A special correspondent to the Tribune at Metz, telegraphs on the second: I am informed from a trustworthy source that the Prussians found in the magazines and arsenals of the forts stores of all kinds, including provisions sufficient for the maintenance of a garrison until March.

Matters in the East.

A correspondent of the Tribune at Garribaldi's headquarters telegraphs on the first that the Prussians made a demand on Dijon for half a million security and provisions for the maintenance of eighty thousand men. A strong body is now marching on Lyons. Fifteen hundred cavalry passed near Geneliis where we were yesterday. We hold our position. Numerous Italians, especially Genoeses, are arriving.

Paris.

A correspondent of the Tribune at Paris writes on the 25th: We are much more quiet. We cannot make out whether the Prussians mean a bombardment or not. The National Guards are not worth their salt. In the last sortie we had fifty thousand men and they could not stand against eight thousand. They fought well at first, but soon fled. The town ought to be impregnable, but it is doubtful whether the men will fight.

The Parisians.

Refugees from Paris say the Parisians are really greatly discouraged at the state of anarchy into which the war has thrown the country, and they long for any event that may bring the evil to an end.

Napoleon on the War.

[Special to the World.]

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Private copies of "Napoleon on the War" were received by the World correspondent to-night, accompanied by an elaborate plan of the battle of Sedan, drawn by the Emperor himself, showing how Sedan was wholly surrounded by the German forces, except on the side toward Douchery, which was held only by Prussian cavalry. The political portion of the pamphlet is a strong vindication of the Emperor.

French Advantages Before Paris.

[Cable to the World.]

LONDON, Nov. 2—A special letter has been received from Paris dated the 25th ult., stating that several skirmishes on the north and eastern fronts of the city resulted in decided advantages for the French.

The Boulevard du Prince Eugene has been named Boulevard Voltaire. The statue of the Prince has been replaced by that of Voltaire.

The Stock Exchange brokers have given Trochu 30,000 francs to purchase six cannon.

Cuvillier, the sculptor, was killed at the battle of Rueil, and Leroux and Vibert, painters, were wounded. The French had 90 cannon at the battle of Chevilly, and 94 at that of Rueil.

FROM FRANCE.

A Strange Report from Metz.

TOURS, Nov. 1.—A dispatch has been received here from Arlon, Belgium, which announces that Metz has not capitulated; that its garrisons, forts, and town refuse to agree to the capitulation of Bazaine, and the Prussians have resumed their position about the place.

The French People.

TOURS, Nov. 2, Evening.—Addresses to the Government, demanding the energetic prosecution of the war, continue to pour in from all parts of the country. At Marseilles, De Fleet, the Mayor, gave in his resignation in order to be free to enlist in the ranks, and he declares we may well call cowards now all able bodied men who do not join the army.

From Paris.

Advices from Paris are to the 28th instant. Three hundred breech-loading cannon have been constructed and presented to the government by private citizens.

French Humanity.

The Moniteur, of Paris, notices, as a proof of the humanity of the French, the fact that the Prussian wounded who died in the French ambulance hospitals were followed to their graves by French soldiers.

The National Loan.

The sum paid in on the national loan already amounts to over ninety millions of francs.

The publication of the Journal Officiel will be suspended and an official bulletin issued in its stead.

A corps of artillery has been organized at Paris which will be armed with mitrailleurs raised by subscription and presented to the Government.

Volunteering.

Paris papers are filled with details of the enrolment of volunteers from the National Guard for active service. A platform was built on Place Du Pantheon, on which was placed the motto, "Citizens, the country is in danger." Under this was inscribed the dates 1792 and 1870. Drums beat the charge, and as the crowd filled the square, the roar of cannonading beyond the walls could be heard. The Mayor delivered a patriotic address, at the close of which thousands pressed forward to enroll their names. The 60th battalion of the national guard volunteered en masse.

In the schools boys over sixteen drill daily.

It is claimed that such a formidable system of defense by barricade has been organized that it will be impossible to take Paris by assault.

News from Paris to the 29th.

TOURS, Nov. 2.—News has been received from Paris to October 29th. The people were strong in their determination to defend the city to the last.

Great numbers of new enrollments in the National Guard were made in order to strengthen the defense of the fortifications.

Private subscriptions to pay for cannon to be placed upon the works had already reached a sufficient amount to purchase a thousand pieces, which were being rapidly made at various works.

It was estimated that the rations of fresh and salt meats would subsist the city until the end of January.

The journals assert that bread is not to be dealt out in rations until the first of January, the supply on hand being ample. Work on the fortifications is progressing actively in the direction of Bagneaux, in spite of the opposition of the enemy. A large redan is in course of construction there, which is expected will add largely to the defensive strength of that line.

The Prussians are constructing heavy batteries near Reson, before Courbevale and at Bas Mewdon. They have also planted heavy artillery at Comisy le Rot.

On the 27th Gen. Trochu received dispatches from Toers dated the 24th.

Gambetta to the People.

TOURS, Nov. 2.—The deputations which called on Gambetta last night were authorized to represent the natives of political re-union throughout the country, and were accompanied by several thousand sympathizers with their object, which was to present to the Government resolutions asking a levy en masse and the appointment of committees for the departments, to be charged with hastening a popular uprising. Gambetta addressed the deputation, urging that it were better for Frenchmen to determine to conquer or die. The Republic cannot fall if the people will stand. The Government has bent its every energy to the task of defense. Efforts are being made to procure arms and munitions, but the people must assist the Government in this as in other efforts. They must be self-reliant and must not expect the Government to surmount an obstacle which they them selves might remove. All must unite in saving the nation.

It is reported that a formal siege of New Briessach has commenced.

Matters Around Paris.

TOURS, Nov. 2—The Government is in receipt of advices from Paris of October 28th. The Prussians had resumed in force some of the positions they had previously abandoned. From others they had been dislodged after hard fighting, and the Parisians had these points and were fortifying them. The principal cannon foundry of the city, which is capable of turning out ten guns per day, had completed several iron-clad locomotives, armed with heavy ordnance. The same establishment was busily employed in the manufacture of chassepots and light artillery. The National Guard had received thirty-six new field pieces.

Bombardment.

The Electeur says the Prussian guns are before the city, and Paris may be bombarded any moment.

Bazaine's Surrender.

Rumors of the capitulation of Bazaine were circulated in Paris on the 27th, and created intense agitation. Le Combat, Felix Pyatt's newspaper, charged the government with knowing the fact and withholding it from the public. The citizens, incensed, destroyed all the copies of Pyatt's journal they could find, and sought to arrest the editor. The Journal Officiel published an indignant denial, the government not deeming it possible that Bazaine could betray his trust.

Flourens and Blanque failed to secure a re-election as officers of battalions in the National Guard, which they had commanded for more than a month. The journals deem this a proof of the intention of the Parisians to maintain order.

Gen. Trochu received 30,000 francs as a voluntary contribution from certain citizens for the equipment of a battery.

Subscribers to the National loan were numerous. 750,000,000 have been paid in of a portion due Oct. 21st.

There was sufficient saltpetre in Paris to make powder for six months.

At the Comedie Francais matinees were given to raise funds for the wounded. Concerts were also being held for the same purpose, which the public patronize liberally.

All advices from Paris conclude with the statement that the utmost determination prevailed, and the defense will certainly be obstinate and prolonged.

Garibaldi's Movements.

Garibaldi's headquarters are at Offanges. In the encounters with the enemy near Besancon he took over a thousand prisoners. The province of Zura is now free from the presence of Prussians, who are going northward, closely followed by the French.

The loss of Dijon was due to the tardy arrival of the French artillery.

Thiers.

It is reported that Thiers refused to go to Versailles, insisting on visiting Paris first and afterwards returning to the Prussian headquarters.

Esquires tendered his resignation of the command of Marseilles, which the Government here accepted.

Extraordinary rumors continue to circulate here concerning the capitulation of Metz.

Nothing official has been received from the army of the Loire.

THE HOLY SEE.

Relations Between the Pope and Italy.

[Herald Special.]

ROME, Nov. 1.—The following conditions were announced by the Italian government upon taking possession of Rome: All political authority of the Pope and Holy See in Italy is abolished and will remain so. The Pope will be entirely free in the exercise of the ecclesiastic rights he now possesses as Supreme Chief of Catholicism, and will enjoy all honors and liberties which constitute sovereign prerogatives; will dispose of and provide for his court as he has up to the present time. A territorial immunity will be accorded the Holy See; also free and independent action at home and abroad; take care of the interests and exercise authority of such Italian and foreign prelates, cardinals, bishops, spiritual bodies, and ecclesiastical orders, who will enjoy entire immunity at the place of residence of the supreme head of the church, whether summoned for council or for any other purpose. The Holy See will be able to communicate freely and independently at home and abroad with the powers and the clergy. Special postal telegraphic services will be placed wholly at its disposal. The representatives of foreign powers at the Holy See will enjoy the most complete liberty as at other sovereign courts. The Pope's legatees and envoys will be treated like Ambassadors of foreign Governments. The Pope and Church shall enjoy unlimited liberty of publication at the Holy See's place of residence of all personal and conciliatory delegations. The Pope shall have full liberty to travel at all times in and out of the country. Italy will consider him as a foreign sovereign, and he will be treated and honored as much throughout the kingdom. The appanage of His Holiness and his court shall be furnished by Italy, who also assumes the debts hitherto contracted by the Pontifical States. For the tranquility of the Catholic world and the powers, Italy is disposed to guarantee the liberties of the church and the independence of the Pope by sanctioning them in an international treaty. By these commissions the Government wishes to prove to Europe that Italy respects the sovereignty of the Pope, conformable to the principle of "a free church in a free State."

During the last two days the Ambassadors of Austria and the Ministers of Holland and Portugal were received by His Holiness, by which it is believed that the Pope accepts the situation and approves of Austria taking the lead in calling an International Congress, which will formally receive his sanction of the above conditions.

FROM GERMANY.

Sunday's Engagement Before Paris.

VERSAILLES, via London, Nov. 2.—Loss of the second division of infantry guard on the 30th ult., was 34 officers and 449 men. Fort Mont Valerien fired actively last evening and this morning, but without doing any damage whatever.

Thiers.

Thiers reports nothing new from Paris.

The outposts of Gen. Werder's command encountered the French near Gray on the 27th, two days before the occupation of Dijon, and repulsed them at all points, taking 15 officers and 500 men prisoners.

French Prisoners.

SAARBRUCK, Nov. 2.—Four trains, with prisoners, arrived here Sunday and Monday. 70,000 prisoners are expected to pass through Saar Louis, and 85,000 are now en route to Treves.

Marshal Bazaine, accompanied by Col. Villette and eight other officers, arrived here Monday and put up at the Hotel Du Nord.

Prince Murat, with 78 French officers, arrived last night. All resumed their journey during the night. Marshals Canrobert and LeBoeuf are with the Emperor at Wilhelmshohe.

Bombardment of Neu-Breisach.

The Prussians opened fire from their heavy guns on Neu-Breisach and Fortier at 7½ o'clock this morning.

The Metz Rumors.

BERLIN, Nov. 1, Evening.—The delay in the occupation of Metz has given rise to disquieting rumors. It is simply attributable to the active preparations necessary for the reception and transportation of the prisoners. The capitulation will be complied with in every particular.

Independence of the Pope.

Baron Von Beust is busy attempting to bring together a European Congress which will guarantee the safety, independence and support of the Pope.

The American Germans.

The paltry assertion of Lord Granville, that the export of arms and munitions of war to France was more extensively carried on in America than in England, while no protest had been addressed to Washington, was met on the German side with the argument that the German Government believed the national feeling of Germans in America, where they form a large portion of the population and are an influential political element, will urge the United States Government to prevent, by all possible means, the giving of support to France, which would lead to increased sacrifices of their countrymen and prolong the slaughter.

Metz Occupied by the Prussians.

[Herald Special.]

SAARBRUCK, Oct. 31.—Metz is entirely occupied by the Prussians. The conduct of the inhabitants toward the soldiers is good. A strong Prussian party exists in the town. Proclamations were issued yesterday and to-day to the French soldiers and the inhabitants, commanding soldiers who had not surrendered to do so within twenty-four hours or they would be arrested and tried by martial law, and exhorting the inhabitants to submit quietly to the Prussian occupation and not to molest the soldiers, and forbidding the assembling of crowds of persons in the streets, promising that the property of private individuals shall be respected and ordering the inhabitants to surrender all arms and ammunition. Death is declared the penalty for infringement of these orders. Food of all kinds is beginning to arrive.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Victim of the Cambria.

LONDON, Nov. 2—The corpse of a female, in a jacket and a red flannel skirt, and wearing gold ear-rings and necklace, supposed to have been a victim of the Cambria disaster, was washed ashore at Rathlin Island two days ago.

Visitors at Wilhelmshohe.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Duchess of Hamilton and Princess of Mosalo were among the visitors at Wilhelmshohe on Tuesday. M. Pietri, who had left Cassol, was recalled by telegraph.

Victor Emmanuel.

FLORENCE, Nov. 2.—King Victor Emmanuel is expected here this evening. He will go to Rome about the 15th. Barberine Palace is now proposed as his residence.

Austria and the Roman Question.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 2.—Italy has been formally notified that Austria will not interfere in the Roman question. She suggests, however, that the conference of powers be asked to adjust the guarantees which Italy shall offer to the Pope.

The Crisis in Holland.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The reports which have been in circulation of the Cabinet crisis in Holland are confirmed. Drs. Fock and Von Bosse have been intrusted with the reconstruction of the Ministry.

The Protestants in Rome.

General La Marmora continues the Pope's interdict against the occupation of a place of Protestant worship in Rome, and Protestant chapels will remain outside of the walls.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 2, Eve.—Consols, 92¾@93 United States coupons of 1862, 93½; 1865s, 88¾; 1867s, 90¾; 10-40s, 87¾. Stocks firm. Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 110½; Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2.—Cotton firm. Uplands, 9¼@9⅜c; Orleans, 9⅝@9¾d. Sales 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. California 10s 10d@11s; New Milwaukee 9s 7d; winter red 10s 1d. Flour 23s 6d. Pork 107s 6d. Beef 110s. Lard 74s 6d. Cheese 69s 6d. Cumberland middles 52s. Short rib middles 54s.

BOSTON.

Whittier Declines Congressional Honors—Sad Death of a Woman Crazed by the Loss of Her Husband—The Hartford and Erie Suit.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—Whittier, the poet, declines the nomination to Congress.

Mrs. J. C. Pratt, crazed by the loss of her husband, who was a wealthy citizen of Roxbury, wandered away on Monday night and fell into an open street drain, causing her death. Both will be buried to-morrow.

The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad bankruptcy case was before the United States District Court, to-day, on a motion to dissolve an injunction and denying the jurisdiction of the court. After argument it was postponed till Wednesday.

NEW YORK.

The Election Law of Congress Declared Constitutional.

Fusion of Tammany and the Young Democracy.

A Galveston Steamer with Fifty-six Passengers Supposed to have been Lost.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—There was an immense concourse in the United States Court, this morning, awaiting the decision of Judges Woodruff and Blatchford on the points presented yesterday by Stoughton and Curtis, involving the constitutionality of the new election law. Among those present were the leading members of the bar, and a large force of politicians, deputy marshals and private citizens. At a quarter past eleven o'clock the Judges took their seats on the bench, when the court was formally opened. Hon. Caleb Cushing was sworn in as Assistant District Attorney.

Judge Woodruff then gave the decision of the court that the law was constitutional. He said that, after having considered the arguments presented by counsel for the defense, the reflections of the court led them to the opinion that the act of Congress of May 1, 1870, in relation to elections, is no infringement on the rights of voters, and does not embody any attempt to precipitate in the State of New York or to any other State the conditions of the right of suffrage. The views of the court upon the point were sustained by the second section of the Constitution of the United States. Section 4 of the Constitution also sustains those views. It provides that elections shall be controlled by Legislatures, but that Congress shall exercise a supervising power, and that section does not conflict with the act of May 1st, 1870. The various debates in the convention called to form the Constitution of the United States, before it was adopted, to which the counsel referred, and the discussions on that instrument at the time, show that the framers of that instrument did not lose sight of the great fact that a popular vote should be the only true and legal exponent of public opinion. The rights of the Government, though tardily acted upon, might be kept intact for purposes of self-preservation and be used at any time. It would be found by reference to the discussion on the Constitution that the General Government might possibly not receive the support it needed from States, and to prevent this section 4 was adopted. It was conceded to be within the constitutional grant of power to Congress that Congress had power to make such regulation, that all voters shall cast their votes, and it was important that one entitled should not be prevented by any one not entitled to vote. Congress had power to judge of the qualifications of its own members, and decide on the matter after an investigation in which the evidence of the vote cast would be presented. Could it be then possible that Congress had no power to take cognizance of and pass laws in relation to registration, which is a part of the evidence by which the election of members is sustained? He thought not. The Judge then decided that the law was valid and constitutional, and also that the motion to quash the indictment against Terrence Quinn, in whose defense the argument was raised, could not be sustained, as it was sufficient for the District Attorney to define the offense of false registration in the language of the State law, which was all that was required in case of misdemeanor. He therefore decided that the indictment should be sustained and the demurrer overruled.

When Judge Woodruff had announced the decision District Attorney Davis arose and moved that judgment be now passed upon the prisoner in accordance with the notice he had given the counsel for the defense when they filed their demurrer. Had he the slightest doubt of the guilt of the accused he would never press this, his undeniable right, but he had uncontrovertible proof that the prisoner had registered in more places than one, and moreover had the record of his conviction and imprisonment for a felonious offense, by which he was deprived of the right to vote in any State of the Union. He felt it his duty to press for judgment according to the statute.

Judge Woodruff—"Does the counsel for defense desire to be heard?"

Mr. Stoughton—"It is not within the jurisdiction of the court to pass judgment when a demurrer has been taken to an indictment for misdemeanor, and that demurrer had been overruled, but it is contrary to the practice of all District Attorneys and of all District Courts."

Caleb Cushing pressed for the sentence in view of the record of the prisoner's conviction for felony.

Stoughton protested against the prisoner being sentenced with unseemly haste merely because he had been once before convicted.

Judge Blatchford said it was a part of the indictment and might be justly referred to as a reason why sentence should be passed.

Judge Woodruff decided that, as there does not seem to be any defense beyond the able argument as to the constitutionality of the statute of Congress, he would proceed with the general rule in cases where a demurrer has been overruled and proceed to pass judgment.

Stoughton declared he had not the time to examine the facts of the case so as to make up a defense.

Judge Woodruff therefore suspended sentence until to-morrow to give the counsel time to show why sentence under statute should be mitigated in the present case.

THE LATE STORM IN CUBA.

Late intelligence from Cuba shows that military news is meagre. Forty-three persons were drowned on the island by the storm of the 19th and 20th. The pecuniary damage amounts to $5,000,000. Twenty-three vessels, eleven of them American, were wrecked on the Florida reefs.

A MISSING VESSEL.

Grave fears are entertained that the steamship Varuna, belonging to Messrs. C. H. Mallory & Co.'s line, hence to Galveston, has been lost with all on board. This vessel left New York on her regular trip for that port on Saturday, October the 15th, and had no accident of a disastrous nature happened to her, she would have been at Galveston over a week ago. The latest intelligence received by her owners of her whereabouts, is that contained in the meagre report from New Orleans. The steamship De Soto, which advises that on the evening of the 19th, when off Jupiter inlet, Florida, the missing steamship was seen by them, but since which time she has not been heard from. The gravest apprehension is felt by those who have relations on board. Arrivals of steamships from New Orleans for the past few days, report that the Florida coast is covered with portions of wrecks, and parts of once valuable cargoes, but little information is given to point to their recognition. Too many of the vessels have been caught in and torn to pieces by the terrible hurricane that ran riot in the Gulf of Mexico during the month just passed. The Varuna left this port with thirty six cabin passengers, many of whom were members of the first families in Texas, being influential persons who had spent the summer North, and were returning to their homes for the winter. Among them was a member of the British Parliament who was journeying through the States on a tour of observation. The names of these passengers are as follows: Mr. and Mrs. F. Hitchcock, G. Ruttlay, I. L. Briggs, A. Lewis, J. Blum, H. Blum, A Cohen, S. Southwick, Mr. Oppenheimer, Mr. Bernard, Alex. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Johnson, Mr. Moulton, Mr. Jenkins, M. P. of England, Mr. Ray, Chas. Ames, Jas. Quinn, Wallace Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Barley, Mr. Luivrna, Mr. Rownk, J. F. Bleary, C. Blum, Mrs. Von Hartin, Mrs. Lyons and family, five in all, Mrs. George W. Zaor, George Leddy, and James Hand. The officers of the missing vessel were experienced and able men. Capt. Joseph Spencer had always been regarded as one of the most competent masters out of this port. The engineers' department was well manned by skillful gentlemen, and of Benjamin Austin, chief engineer, his reputation was excellent. The cargo of the Varuna consisted chiefly of dry goods, and was worth, at the lowest estimate, $400,000.

ILLEGAL REGISTRATION.

The case of John McLaughlin, charged with illegal registration, was postponed till Friday. A plea of not guilty was entered.

Pollard Harrison (colored) has been arrested, charged with attempted illegal registration.

RAID ON DISTILLERIES.

A raid was made this morning upon illicit distilleries in the Fifth ward, Brooklyn. Supervisor Dudley, with about 100 officers, backed by 300 U. S. troops as protectors of the law, destroyed a large number of stills, mash and whisky. There was no disturbance.

THE ECLIPSE.

Professors Hall, Harkness and Eastman, of the Naval Observatory at Washington, sailed to-day in the China to witness the eclipse of the sun in Sicily. Another party, under the guidance of Professors Whitlock, of Harvard, and Peters, of Hamilton college, follow to-morrow in the Abyssinia.

Recorder Hackett to-day censured the coroner's jury in the case of G. T. Elwood, recently killed by a trap-gun, and decided in effect that any citizen has the right to protect his property from burglars as he chooses.

THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

The General Committee of the Young Democracy last night resolved to support the entire Democratic State ticket.

BANK SWINDLED.

The banking-house of Soulter & Co. was swindled to-day out of fifteen $1,000 bonds of the Montgomery and Mobile railroad, by means of a forged check. The swindlers have since been arrested, however, and the bonds recovered.

MASQUERADERS COME TO GRIEF.

Two young men, named Emil Ruskill and Harry Melville, were arrested last night for masquerading in female apparel, and will probably be sent to the penitentiary.

SPECIE GONE.

The steamers for Europe to-day took $463,000.

POLITICAL.

The action of the General Committee of the Young Democracy indorsing Gov. Hoffman created great excitement in political circles. Sheriff O'Brien is is second with Tammany, who to-night nominated his brother Lawrence for the Assembly. George Blumenthal issues a card stating that the proceedings of the General Committee of the Young Democracy were unauthorized.

At a meeting to-night of the Murphy Republican's county convention a resolution was passed indorsing Ledwith. A resolution was offered and referred to the executive committee providing for the reorganization of the Republican party.

Jay Gould and his staff of legal and railway assistants leave to morrow for Buffalo, with the determination to force, if possible, a speedy settlement of impending difficulties.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.

John Stanton, one of the best-known journalists in Brooklyn, died this morning.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—P. M.

Money was rather in more demand at 5@6 per cent. There was but little done at 5 per cent, except to large government dealers, while some brokers who neglected to make up their accounts paid 7 per cent.

Sterling exchange is weak at 9½@9¾.

The gold market is weak; opened at 111⅛, declined to 110⅞ and closed at 111@111⅛. The decline was owing to an extra sale of $75,000, which represents the November interest on the sinking fund bonds held by the Treasury. Cash gold was easier late in the day and loans were made at flat.

The gold clearances to-day were $46,000,000. Government bonds are dull but steady. The following were the closing quotations:

Coupons of '81	113⅝@113⅞
Coupons of '62	109 @109⅛
Coupons of '64	107⅞@108
Coupons of '65	108 @108⅛
Do new	110 @110⅛
Coupons of '67	110 @110⅛
Coupons of '68	110⅛@110⅜
Ten-forties	106⅞@107⅛
Currency 6's	111⅛@111¼

State securities are dull. The following were the closing quotations:

Missouri	91⅝@	Old Virg'ia	65 @
Old Tenn	62 @	Old N. Car	48 @
New Tenn	60 @	New N. Car	27 @
New Virg'a	63 @		

The stock market in the latter part of the afternoon was irregular and generally heavy. The active stocks were New York Central and Hudson, Lake Shore, St. Paul, Pacific Mail, Wabash, Western Union Telegraph and Pittsburg. The last named was strong on rumors that negotiations were pending to lease the road to the Pennsylvania Central. Express stocks are dull. The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	66	Northwestern	79⅛
Cumberland	30	Do preferred	88¾
Western U. Tel	39⅜	Rock Island	111⅛
Quicksilver	4½	N. Jersey Cen't	108⅜
Mariposa	4½	St. Paul	61⅜
Do preferred	8⅜	Do preferred	80⅝
Adams Express	67	Tol. & Wabash	52⅜
Wells & Fargo	37¼	Do preferred	75
American Ex	43⅜	Fort Wayne	93¼
U. S. Express	33⅛	Terre Haute	23
Pacific Mail	42	Do preferred	56
N. Y. Cent'l, con.	91½	Chi. & Alton	116
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p	86½	Do preferred	116½
Erie	23⅜	Ohio & Mis'sippi	32⅛
Erie preferred	48⅜	C. C. and C.	80¾
Harlem	133¼	Burlington	150
Do preferred	134	Lake Shore	92⅞
Reading	101⅛	C. C. & I. C.	18¾
Mich. Central	120½	Illinois Central	135
Pittsburg	106⅞		

Sub-treasury balance, gold ... $61,325,218
Do. do. do. currency ... 7,097,483

BASE BALL.

The White Stockings and Mutuals to Play at Cincinnati To-morrow—The Mutuals Defeated by the Red Stockings Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Last evening, before leaving for Cincinnati, the Mutual Base Ball Club, of New York, sent a challenge to the White Stockings, of this city, to play a match game, not for the championship, for that they yielded yesterday after their defeat, but to still further test the issues of superiority between the two clubs. They proposed that the game should take place at Cincinnati if the grounds there could be obtained. This forenoon the White Stockings received a dispatch from the Mutuals saying the grounds at Cincinnati could be had on Friday, and making a formal challenge. This the White Stockings promptly accepted and will leave to-morrow morning for Cincinnati, and be ready to play the match on Friday.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2.—The Red Stockings defeated the Mutuals, of New York, to-day, by a score of 23 to 7. The game was called at the close of the eighth inning on account of darkness. The following is the score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Red Stockings	3	4	0	2	3	1	8	2	—23
Mutuals	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	2	—7

About two thousand persons were present.

CINCINNATI.

Arrival of Ex-Secretary Cox—The Buckeye Races—Free Religious Discussion—The Bridge Question, &c.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2.—Ex-Secretary Cox arrived home at 4 o'clock this evening, looking well. He has taken a house on Mount Auburn, into which he will remove as soon as his family returns from a visit to Northern Ohio.

The loss by the fire last night is now estimated at $25,000. Merrill & Co.'s loss will be about $6,000; insured for $3,000 in the Buckeye and Andes. Neiterl & Co. are covered by an insurance of $5,000, $3,500 of which is in the Eagle.

The entries for the horse fair, to begin to-morrow at the Buckeye race-track, are encouraging.

The free religious discussion continued throughout the day and evening at Mr. Vicker's Unitarian church. Addresses were made this morning by Rev. William E. Potter, of New Bedford, Mass., and others on the unity of spiritualism, freedom, and the opportunity America offers for its development. The afternoon was spent in the consideration of the topic of the battle of free religion against dogmatism and superstition. The principal address was by Rev. F. E. Abbott of Toledo. To-night the question was "Will the Coming Man Go to Church?" and was opened by Hon. Charles Reemlin, who took the negative. The discussion closed to-night.

At a meeting of the Joint Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, and Common Council, the committee appointed to personally inspect the bridge and wait on builders, reported that the channel span was not directly over the channel of the river; that the south pier was at the best depth at that point in the river; that the draw was believed to be at apoint, making it difficult of access and passage; that the width of the draw was insufficient to pass with any reasonable probability of safety to the boats navigating between the city and points above.

There will be a large bridge meeting to morrow night. Governor Morton, Hon. Stannard, of St. Louis, and Judge Holman, of Indiana, are expected to be present.

MISSOURI.

Desperate and Fatal Affray—Three Men Killed and One Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—Intelligence from Southeast Missouri gives an account of a desperate and fatal affray which occurred on Varner's river on Friday last. Anderson Shepherd, an old hunter 65 years old, was in his boat on the river, when he was approached by another boat containing three men, names not given, but between whom and Shepherd an old feud existed. As soon as the boats came within good shooting range one of the men fired at Shepherd, and broke his right arm. Shepherd seized his rifle with his left hand, rested it on the side of the boat, ank killed his assailant. Both the others commenced firing on him, but he managed with his teeth and left hand to load his rifle, and finally, after receiving seven bullets in the body, killed the other two assailants. He then managed to reach the shore, where he was received by the persons attracted to the river bank by the firing, and taken home, where he lies in a critical condition.

A Negro Riot at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, VA., Nov. 2.—Large crowds of whites and blacks collected before the City Hall, last night, to hear political addresses from Hon. Mr. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, and Hon. Jas. H. Piatte, member of Congress from this district and candidate for re-election; Ex-Governor Wells of Virginia; Professor Langston (colored) of Howard University, Washington, and others. Ex-Mayor Deloray was elected chairman. After Ex-Governor Wells and Secretary Robeson had addressed the crowd, and, while Professor Langston was speaking, the meeting was interrupted by a disturbance in the crowd, which soon increased in violence and extent until firearms were freely used, and several volleys from small arms fired in rapid succession. At the commencement of the firing the crowd broke in wild disorder, scattering in every direction. The police attempted to quell the disturbance, but, owing to their small force, were unable to accomplish it. After the crowd had dispersed it was found no one was killed, but that many, white and black, had been wounded. Among the seriously wounded was John T. Daniel, a well-known white citizen of this city, and leading Republican, who occupied a position on the speaker's stand. He was wounded in the head by a bullet. This morning a negro badly cut was found dead in an alley a few squares from the scene of the riot.

WASHINGTON.

Applications for Private Settlements of the Alabama Claims.

Morton in Close Consultation with the President.

A Matter of Much Importance to Distillers.

Refusal to Extend the Patent of the Singer Sewing Machine.

Advices Direct from Paris.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The owners or assignees of the Alabama claims intend to make another appeal to Congress, one having been unheeded at the last session to allow them to obtain a settlement from Great Britain, independently of the action of our Government, and in the meantime make preparations to prosecute them on private account. Their claims amount to thirteen million dollars, and two-thirds of that amount, it is said, is certain to be allowed. The consent of the Executive Department of the Government for the private prosecution of the claims has once been refused, and to-day a semi-official announcement is made that an attempt at private settlement is a violation of the law which will be punished. It should be added that some of the claimants have assurances from the British authorities that if this Government consents they will be paid.

SENATOR MORTON

was in conference with the President for some time to-day, discussing the propriety of replying to Secretary Cox's letter of resignation, but the President said he will content himself by giving publicity to the McGarrahan claim correspondence with the ex-Secretary.

COMPLETE CENSUS RETURNS

show the total population of Massachusetts to be 1,457,385, and that of Connecticut 537,468.

THE POSTAL CONVENTIONS.

In the annual report of the Postmaster General an exhibit will be made of the proceedings and results of the various postal conventions held with foreign countries during the fiscal year. There are twelve in number, as follows: Great Britain, Belgium, North Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Italy, Brazil, Vancouver's Island, Sandwich Islands, New Zealand, San Salvador, and British Columbia. The total per centage of reduction in the postage effected thereby since the first of January, 1868, is 1 33.

DISTILLERS.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has extended until further notice the time within which distillers are required to procure and attach meters in their establishments.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE PATENT.

The decision in the matter of the application of Isaac M. Singer for an extension of letters of patent for improvement in sewing machines, granted to him Nov. 4, 1856, which has been kept secret by the Commissioner of Patents for several days, was officially promulgated to-day, and is a refusal to grant the extension as prayed for. The decision covers a number of material points in the invention and sets forth at great length this refusal. This patent, however, which expires on Friday next, does not make the use of what is known as the Singer improvement unreservedly available to the public for the reason that that improvement is contained in and is protected by other patents which have several years to run.

The value of the decision is found in the fact that it probably foreshadows the decisions to be made in the case of the other patentees, expiring in 1876 and 1877. Two millions of dollars of protection will have to be taken off the manufacturers of machines using the Singer improvement, and a deduction in the price of all kinds of sewing machines will be inflicted, amounting to at least fifteen dollars in each instance.

WHO GOES TO ENGLAND.

Up to a late hour this afternoon the President continued to give assurances that no appointment has been decided on of either Minister to England or Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Senator Morton was eagerly beleged by a crowd of news gatherers after his interview with the President to give a hint as to who is going to England, but gave no satisfactory answer.

FROM PARIS BY BALLOON.

From a letter received here to-day from Paris, by balloon route, dated October 14th, the following extract is made:

We have now been twenty-seven days invested by the German armies, and completely isolated from the rest of the world, so that we know little or nothing of what occurs beyond our walls. Our citizens are determined to make an energetic resistance, and have plenty of provisions and ammunition for several months. An army of four hundred thousand men is being organized here, which will be ready to co-operate with our relief forces now mustering in the provinces.

NEW POSTMASTERS.

The Postmaster General has appointed as postmasters G. R. Lacy, Clarington, O.; J. B. Johnson, St. Clairsville, O.; B. Gordon, Fish Point, Ky.; C. Whittaker, Green river, Ky.; W. G. Higgins, Bellville, Ky.; R. Bird, Pleasant View, Ky.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—John S. Delano was appointed chief clerk of the Interior Department, vice Colonel Metcalf, resigned.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made by the President to-day: Charles F. Rodel, of New York, Indian agent at New Mexico; Levi Wenick, postmaster at Tiffin, Ohio.

Secretary Boutwell made the following appointments to-day: A. R. Ricketts and H. G. Overstreet, store-keepers State of Kentucky; S. S. Patterson, W. Eastman, Samuel Brooks, W. H. Wyant, H. H. White, Assistant Assessors Seventeenth District, Ohio; J. C. Baxter, F. M. Scribner, C. P. Leiter, W. A. Rogers, to be Assistant Assessors Eighth District of Ohio; Geo. Staller, R. K. Woodson, Chas. Alexander, J. K. Smylie, L. R. Yates, Richard J. Brown, John G. Blair, Assistant Assessors Seventh District of Kentucky.

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures for the Government for October were: civil and miscellaneous, $5,018,236 31; war, $4,993,541 58; navy, $1,904,826 33; Indian and pension, $1,881,423 53; total, $13,798,027 75.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

Vincent Vaughan, who was yesterday appointed Governor of Utah in the place of Governor Shaffer, deceased, was an officer in the Confederate service until the close of the war, when he was selected to fill one of the minor professorships at the University of Alabama, which he held until last spring. In consequence of a political difficulty between Ryland Randolph, editor of the notorious rebel sheet, the Tuscaloosa Monitor, and a young student named Smith, son of the Federal Gen. Gustavus A. Smith, in which both were shot, Vaughan was compelled to leave his home, his life being publicly threatened by the friends of Mr. Randolph. His disabilities were removed by Congress at its last session, to enable him to accept the appointment of Secretary of the Territory of Utah, to which he had been nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. He has been in Utah but a few months, and, although a gentleman of education, it is thought here he is entirely too young and inexperienced in public affairs to fill such a position, with its attendant complications on the questions of polygamy, and by no means a match for Brigham Young.

Allen and Gallagher to Fight After All.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—Allen and Gallagher and a party of buffers interested in the stakes of the fight, which was to have come off yesterday, met to-day and agreed that the fight should take place next Tuesday, somewhere in the State of Kansas. The stakes are to remain as before. It is probable that the principals, seconds and a few friends will go to Kansas in a quiet way and terminate the affair. There will be no excursion. Especial pains will be taken to evade the police.

The various political parties are holding meetings nightly, and the canvass is being vigorously and sharply conducted.

The New Orleans Burglary.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2.—Pierre Bertin and Jean Capidville have been committed as the burglars of Rochereau's safe. $75,000 worth of bonds were found in the possession of Bertin and were identified by Rochereau.

GREAT SUCCESS!

FITCH & LINDSEY'S

CELEBRATED

WEATHER STRIPS,

THE ONLY DURABLE ARTICLE IN USE.

Keep Out the Cold!

This article closes effectually every crack around doors and windows, and prevents the sash from rattling and doors from slamming; it is decidedly the greatest invention of the age. Hundreds of our best citizens are now using it, and have been using it for the last five years. Leave your orders now, so we can have time to apply them well before the cold weather commences, and avoid the rush.

FITCH & LINDSEY,

No. 75 FOURTH STREET

Sole Owners for the State of Kentucky.

oc5 deod3m-1stp

THE OHIO FALLS WAGON!

Superior to any Wagon Offered.

PRICE SAME AS THE ORDINARY WAGON.

J. D. BONDURANT.

Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Gum Belting, &c., &c.

Main Street, bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

I have a large stock of the above goods, and offer great inducements to cash buyers. Have taken more than ordinary pains in selecting a choice lot of the new crop of Field Seeds. Oc25 Tu,Th&Sa 1m&w2

BENNETT & BOURNE'S

Furniture Warerooms

ARE LOCATED AT

No. 66 Main Street, between Second and Third,

Two Squares Below the Galt House.

We Have a New and Elegant Stock!

Embracing some styles entirely new, and not to be seen in any other house in Louisville. Our stock of OILED-WALNUT CHAMBER SETS is worth looking at. Mattresses made in the best manner, of every variety. oc16 d1stp&w1m

RHORER & SPEED,

Cement, Lime, Plaster, Hair, Fire Brick, &c.

No. 119 WEST MAIN STREET.

Facilities for the prompt execution of all orders. oc8 d2m-1stp

BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE,

Largest Assortment and Lowest Prices.

GEORGE F. WOOD & BRO.,

No. 220 Main street, next to Louisville Hotel.

oc6 ThMo&Tu1m

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF FRENCH AND BELGIAN

WINDOW GLASS

French Plate Glass, &c.

WE HAVE, ALSO, A FULL STOCK BEST BRANDS

AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.

68 Main St., bet. Second and Third.

oc18 deodtf

FURNITURE AT COST!

Until January 1, to Close Our Present Firm.

JOHN M. STOKES & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Furniture, Mattresses & Chairs,

Nos. 74 and 76 Main St.,

Bet. Second and Third, Opposite Bank of Kentucky.

Parlor Suits, Bed-room Suits, Dining-room Suits, Office and Library Furniture; Spring, Hair, Cotton and Shuck Mattresses; Patent Spring Bed Bottoms, Patent Sofa Lounges, Patent Extension Step Ladders; Kentucky Penitentiary Chairs, all kinds; Patent Fall-leaf Extension Tables, the whole embracing one of the Largest and Most Varied Stocks in the city, and all of the Latest New York Styles, which we offer at cost to close present firm. oc30 SaTu&Th1m

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

D. J. Davis' adm'r, against D. J. Davis' heirs. } In Chancery, No. 18,859.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, NOV. 7, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to wit:

A certain lot or parcel of ground on the west side of Second street, between Breckinridge and Kentucky streets, fronting on said west side of Second street 260 feet, and running back in parallel lines 20 feet to a 20-ft alley, excepting from the above boundary 30 feet on the north side of the above-mentioned lot, bought by A. Coldeway, at a previous sale made in this case.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD,

no2 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court against H. C. Meriwether and John Burks.

BY virtue venditioni exponas which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court, on the 21st day of October, 1870, in favor of the Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court against H. C. Meriwether and John Burks, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, NOV. 7, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, for cash in hand, so much as may be necessary to satisfy said venditioni exponas and costs of sale of the following described property, to-wit:

A lot of land in the city of Louisville, Ky., being all that part of lot No. 1 as indicated in plat filed Aug. 25th, 1865, in the case of D. H. Meriwether's administrator against B. H. Meriwether's heirs, No. 17,414, pending in the Louisville Chancery Court which is not taken up by Bergman street. Said lot has a front on the north side of Knapp street of 1,475 feet, more or less, and runs through to Bergman street, and has also a front on the south side of Bergman street of 1,389 feet, more or less, and runs back to the north or back line of said lot No. 1. See plat marked O, filed in said case of Meriwether against Meriwether, which parcel of land contains 7 45-100 acres, more or less.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,

no2

PUBLIC SALES.

Public Sale at Bloomfield, Nelson County, Ky.

THE undersigned will sell, at public auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock a. m., a 2-story brick House, in the best business part of the town, containing 7 rooms, with a well fitted-up store-room, now occupied as a drug store, and all the necessary out-buildings, and also a very fine well of water, the best in town; also a vacant lot of about one acre, adjoining the same, with a never-failing well and a stable on it; also a ten-horse portable engine, with thrashing machine, only used two seasons; a spring wagon, &c. Terms of sale to be made known at sale. oc26 TuTh&Sat* W. L. RAFFETY.

Pensacola, Florida.

Splendid Opportunity for Investment.

The Pensacola City Company

Will offer for sale in Pensacola, at public auction,

ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1870,

AND ON SUBSEQUENT DAYS,

A LARGE NUMBER OF CHOICE

CITY LOTS!

Most eligibly located both for

Business and Residences.

WATER FRONT to channel secured for wharf and commercial privileges. No opening in the South offers the same advantages for investment and trade. With a harbor unrivaled on the Gulf, with interior communication by rail now established and every day improving; with commerce offering in all directions; nothing is required to make Pensacola the principal seat of Gulf trade but intelligent enterprise and prudent use of capital.

No Gulf city can boast a climate so pleasant or so healthy.

oc15dis — A. E. MAXWELL, President Pensacola City Company.

PIANOS, ORGANS & Musical Goods.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Wholesale and Retail.

D. P. FAULDS,

au21 deodtf — Main street, bet. Second and Third.

JUST RECEIVED,

From Europe, and will be positively sold at

New York Wholesale Prices:

200 new styles of Real Lace Collars and Hdkfs;

500 yds Point Applique Lace;

300 yds Guipure Lace;

60 doz French Embroidered Bands and Sleeves.

For sale at

DORA SCHULTZ'S,

oc9 d&Sat1st-1stp — 163 FOURTH ST.

Always Get the Best

Have your teeth made on Rosaline (the color of the gums). Satisfaction guaranteed, and all operations pertaining to dentistry will be skillfully performed. Call and examine specimens at DR. YATES' old stand, No. 103 Second st. Dr. Yates will remove his office from 66 Fourth st. to 133 Second st. on the 1st of November. oc26 d&istp

FLOYD STREET PLANING MILL.

J. DIXON BROWN & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Frames,

BRACKETS, PACKING BOXES & FLOORING,

Rough and Dressed Lumber of All Kinds.

Office and Mill, Floyd Street, One Square North of Main.

Wareroom, No. 12 West Main St.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST. se1 TuTh&Sa3m

HALL, SEMPLE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Agricultural Implements

AND

COUNTRY HOLLOW-WARE

of new and improved patterns.

Skillets, Ovens, Odd Lids, English and French Pots, Wash Kettles, Dog Irons, &c.!

Office 211 Main st., LOUISVILLE, KY.

se6 TuTh&Sa3m

Masonic Savings Bank,

No. 120 West Main st., 2d door below Fourth st., north side. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Paid up Capital - - - - $250,000

THIS Bank is doing a general Banking and Exchange business, attends to Collections in any part of the United States of America, and buys and sells Stocks and Bonds.

In the Savings department Deposits will be received from one dollar and upward and interest allowed on same.

Minors and married women can deposit money and draw same at pleasure.

HENRY WEHMHOFF, President.
JACOB KRIEGER, Sr., Cashier. se17 d3m

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

NOW receiving and opening a large and well assorted stock of FALL and WINTER Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Shawls, Varieties and Notions, Underwear, &c., including everything in our line, all of which we offer at lowest possible rates, and to which we invite the attention of the city and country merchants.

T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN,
se6 dtf — Opposite Louisville Hotel.

Louisville Standard Scale Works

RANKIN & CO.,

(Successors to Rankin & Bro. and Nelson & Davis.)

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Hay, Stock, Coal, Railroad, Counter,

AND

PLATFORM SCALES.

Brass and Iron Beams.

Steamboat, warehouse and all other kinds of trucks, and store wagons, skids, &c., &c.

No. 89 Sixth Street,

Bet. Market and Jefferson. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Repairing of scales and blacksmithing promptly attended to. se25 codtf

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. — J. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. se9 dtf

J. H. MONTGOMERY,

No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth,

IS the most reliable place in the city to have your Clothes Cleaned, Dyed, and Colors Restored on a new principle unsurpassed in this or any other city. Don't send your goods to botches to have them spoiled, and then have to send them to me to have them done over. Save yourself that expense and trouble of mind by sending to or calling at

No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. 3d and 4th

LOUISVILLE, KY.

oc18 dtf

Chimney and Grate Work.

CHIMNEYS cleaned, grate setting, and general jobbing work in brick done with neatness and dispatch. Leave orders at Gay's China Palace, corner Fourth and Green, or at C. Coggeshall's Felt Roofing office, No. 150 south side Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth sts. oc13 dtf

BAKERY.

ENGLISH home-made family bread can always be found at my bakery, at 196 Market st., between Fifth and Sixth. Also bread and cakes at wholesale and retail.

au6 dtf — JOHN TO MUNCH

FRANK W. VOGDES,

ARCHITECT,

No. 134 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

oc28 dtf

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI, THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 11 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN ... Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL ... Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 5 P. M.—on Sunday at 1 P. M.

UNITED STATES ... Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE ... Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

Merchants' Tennessee River Packet.

For Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence.

CAMELIA ... J. MORGAN SMITH, Clerk.

Will leave as above on Saturday, the 5th, at 5 P. M., positively.

MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For New Orleans and Red River. The new and light draught ... WASH SENTELL ...

Regular Louisville ... The new and splendid passenger ... SHANNON ... SAM BEATTY, Master.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on This Day, the 3d, at 5 P. M., precisely.

MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Shreveport, Jefferson, and all Points on Red River, Direct.

WASH SENTELL ... ISAAC MILLER, Master.

Will leave as above from Portland on This Day, the 3d, at 5 P. M. positively.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Regular Tennessee River Packet.

For Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence.

CAMELIA ... MILT. AIKEN, Master.

Will leave as above on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 5 P. M., positively.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Merchants' Line.

For Tennessee River, Tuscumbia, and Florence.

CAMELIA ... AIKIN, Master.

Will leave as above on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cincinnati, Wheeling, and Pittsburg.

NCE ... MILLER, Master.

Will leave as above on Friday, the 4th inst., at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

PALESTINE ... CHIDER, Master.

Will leave as above on This Day, the 3d inst., at 5 P. M.

B. C. LAVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.

SHANNON ... BEATTY, Master.

Will leave as above on Thursday, the 3d inst., at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

"Old Reliable"

Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Kentucky River Packet.

LEONORA No. 2,

E. M. GARRETT, Master ... W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.

Leaves for the above and all way landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M., from the foot of Fourth street.

Passengers and shippers can rely on prompt attention to business.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
MARTMAN & CO., Agents.

No. 47 Fourth street, between Main and river.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.

VIRGINIA ... C. G. SCHULTZ, Master. LEE S. MILLER, Clerk.

Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 9th, at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

Merchants' Line

For Memphis, White and Arkansas Rivers.

GLASGOW ... GEO. DICKINSON, Master.

Will leave as above on Saturday, the 5th, at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, } Agents.
M. W. SATTERWHITE,

For New Orleans

From St. Louis, Cairo, and Memphis.

THE SPLENDID LOW PRESSURE STEAMER

RICHMOND

N. S. GREEN, Master,

Will leave St. Louis on Tuesday, Nov. 1st, at 5 P. M.

Will leave Cairo on Thursday, Nov. 3, at 5 P. M.

Will leave Memphis on Saturday, Nov. 5, at 5 P. M.

JNO. W. ... Agent.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1870.

For Congress--Fifth District,
BOYD WINCHESTER,
OF [illegible].

ELECTION ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.]

Daily Courier-Journal.

First and Fourth Pages—$1 [illegible] per square for each insertion.

Second and Third Pages—[illegible] per square for each insertion for the first week; [illegible] cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and [illegible] cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $[illegible]; two months, $[illegible]; three months, $[illegible]; every other day one month, $[illegible]; two months, $[illegible]; three months, $25.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price. Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $2. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail	$12 00
Six Months	6 00
Three months	3 25
One month	1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $15 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail	$2 00
One year, delivered in the city	2 50

The Daily Courier-Journal, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

Payments always to be made in advance.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk: in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the Courier-Journal, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Mrs. Snodgrass has been lecturing in Ballard county on Woman's Rights.

A number of new and handsome buildings are in process of erection in Paris.

Gen. Granger, of Lexington, was thrown from his buggy on Saturday and severely injured.

Rev. Stuart Robinson, of this city, and Jos. Evans will shortly meet with the Westminster Church.

It is estimated that 2,000 to 3,000 bales of cotton will be sold this year by the commission merchants of Paducah.

The Woods Brothers have discovered a gold and silver mine near Madisonville that they think will prove productive.

The sales of leaf tobacco in the Paducah market this year increased from 11,830 hogsheads, in 1869, to 18,321 in 1870.

The fair grounds of the Woodford Agricultural and Mechanical Association were sold, on Monday, at $120 per acre. The buyer was Robert McConnell.

The last issue of the Paducah Kentuckian is out with an urgent appeal to the voters of the First district to be promptly on hand at the polls on the 8th instant.

Bourbon county took the premium at the Georgia State fair for the best gelt. Mattie Lee, owned by S. M. Pryor, took the blue ribbon over all competitors.

A debate between Elder J. S. Sweeney, of Chicago, on the part of the Christian Church, and Rev Jacob Ditzler, representing the M. E. Church, commenced at Carlisle yesterday.

Messrs. Harp and Hughes bought of T. A. Hugely, of Lexington, this week, sixty head of fine cattle, at an average price of $105 per head. They were intended for the New York market.

The Democracy of McCracken county have been summoned to meet in convention, at Paducah, on the 14th instant, to elect delegates for the convention at Frankfort, for the 7th of January.

A party of negroes broke open the smoke-house of Mr. Wm Smith, living on the Russel road, near Lexington, and carried away all the meat therein besides taking away two of his farm horses.

Monday afternoon the scaffolding around the mill of Bell, Johnson & Co., now being rebuilt in Lexington, gave way, and Mr. R. M. Webb, one of the firm, was probably fatally injured by the fall.

Thirty Confederate orphans from the Lauderdale (Miss.) Orphan School realized $500 from a concert given in Paris recently. The Citizen contrasts this result with their reception in Lexington, where but $54 35 net was realized.

A large congregation assembled at South Elkhorn, last Sunday, for the inaugural ceremonies of the church just finished there. Nearly a century ago the first public christian service in Kentucky was held upon the very spot where the present building now stands. A different congregation, in very truth, worships in the church to-day.

Two young men of Lexington had a little misunderstanding on Tuesday, which they agreed to settle by the "code," with pistols. One of the parties was promptly on the ground selected, but the other failed to put in an appearance. After waiting in vain for half an hour the disgusted one left the place, but on the road home met his brave antagonist with a double-barreled shot gun in hand, and mounted on a horse. The unfair vantage [illegible] gained by the latter put an effective end to the affair.

[illegible]WS.

[illegible]'s health is better.

The St. Charles in New Orleans opens on the 20th.

They are now manufacturing ice in large quantities in Memphis.

Places of amusement in Memphis are better patronized this year than last.

The fare by river and rail from Little Rock to Memphis has been reduced to twelve dollars.

Ten tons of zinc ore, said to be the best ever found in Tennessee, has been mined recently in Cooke county.

The grand jury of Chester county, S. C., have presented sixty-five negro voters for prosecution for perjury.

Johns Hopkins, Esq., declined the Presidency of the Virginia Valley railroad, and Mr. Robert Barrett was elected.

Mr. William Clark, formerly a resident of Memphis, and cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' bank, died a few days ago of yellow fever in New Orleans.

The masks were removed from a couple of Kuklux a few days since by the officials of Pontotoc county, Mississippi, when they turned out to be simon-pure negroes.

Nashville, Knoxville and Memphis are among the points designated by the Secretary of War as stations where storm reports, meteorological observations, etc., are to be made.

In the City Surveyor's office, in Memphis, there is a map of North America made in 1765. Virginia occupies the place of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and Memphis did not then exist.

Twenty-seven babies were entered at the late Memphis fair, and the prize for the best looking one was awarded to little Mary Ainslie, of Memphis. The judges were all old bachelors.

The Memphis Appeal complains that, though the fields are white with cotton, the picking force is inadequate. Many negroes are deserting the fields, and efforts are making to supply their places with white labor.

Several gentlemen from Pennsylvania have recently been making a tour through Fentress and adjoining counties, in Tennessee, with a view to purchase land. They were highly pleased with East Tennessee.

A. H. Reid, of the Madison County (Tenn.) Court, and E. M. May, Sheriff of the same, have been arrested upon order issued by the Federal Court at Memphis, charged with holding office in violation of the Fourteenth amendment.

The Jackson Whig and Tribune says that a continuous stream of white-topped wagons had been passing through Jackson for the past four weeks, filled with the yeomanry of Middle Tennessee, looking for homes in Arkansas and Texas.

The body of a man, Sweatt by name, was found the other morning, near the Rolling Mill, in Atlanta, Georgia, horribly mangled. From the circumstances surrounding the discovery of the body, it is supposed to be the work of robbers and pickpockets, as the murdered man's pockets were rifled of everything valuable. There is no clew to the perpetrators of the foul deed.

"No bill of attainder nor *ex post facto* law shall be passed," says the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Speed thinks otherwise, and one is led to regret that the makers of the instrument did not have the benefit of his valuable counsel.

Mr. Speed is not a progressive man. When he was Attorney General he delivered opinions worthy the days of Jeffreys. And even now he affronts the intelligence of his hearers by a mass of cant about "red-handed reb-*els*," which contains the essence of Bourbonism in its worst form, and is, in itself, unpatriotic and absurd. Mr. Speed is really a slow coach.

Whenever it is asserted that the Honorable James Speed is so liberal and elevated in his Christianity and statesmanship, let it be answered that when he was in official place and had the power to illustrate the virtues claimed for him he delivered a cold and calculating legal opinion designed to prevent the Confederate officers and soldiers, who had laid down their arms trusting to the honor of the Government, from returning to their homes; denying that they had any homes, and intended to make outlaws of every one of them in Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland.

In his reply to Morton's letter declining the English mission, Gen. Grant says: "I regret that the country is not to have your valuable services at the English court at this important juncture." It is strange that Gen. Grant should regret the loss of Morton's services at the English court, when he must know that he can very easily get the valuable services of Mullins. If valuable services at the English court are what he is in search of, Mullins is the man he wants. But the fact of the business is, he doesn't know what he wants, or he would never have offered the appointment to Morton.

A Washington telegram says that outrages under the Congressional election law are already of frequent occurrence in Maryland. The Radicals threaten that through its machinery they will be able to elect a majority of Congressmen. On Friday night last Colonel Gales, a venerable gentleman of high standing in Chestertown, Kent county, was pulled out of his bed at midnight and taken in an open carriage through a drenching rain twenty miles and lodged in jail on the flimsy pretext that he had interfered with the registration of the negroes. On an examination the colored men in question testified that, on the contrary, he had assisted them to register. The United States Commissioner gave him an honorable discharge.

South Carolina.

The President desires to impress it upon the mind of the world that the protecting of the purity of the ballot-box is one of his chief fortes. Accordingly, upon the approach of a very important election in New York, he invests that city with an armed garrison, under the command of a Major-General, and stations a fleet of gunboats in the harbor. These forces by land and sea are instructed to produce, on the evening after the election, a set of pure and undefiled ballot-boxes, without regard to the quantity of blood they may be required to shed in the enterprise. By a pure and undefiled ballot-box the Administration means a ballot-box which contains more Radical than Democratic votes, no matter how largely the Democratic voters may be in the majority.

The ballot-box was recently brought into requisition in South Carolina, as it is very soon to be in New York. But the President did not think it necessary to send down the regulars and marines to protect its purity there. He had too much confidence in the valor and the loyalty of Scott's negro militia, organized and armed in every district of the State, to doubt that they would see that his political friends voted early and often, and that his political foes did not vote at all. His confidence was certainly not misplaced. Radicalism swept everything before it with all the ease of a tropical tornado. The Democratic papers of the State are now telling us how the thing was done. Upon the general aspect of affairs in the State the Charleston News of Monday has a long article, from which we make the following extract:

> Any person who is familiar with the conduct of the leading members of the Radical party in South Carolina can see at a glance that all the hue and cry about Kuklux Klan and sanguinary rebels is only intended to deceive the outside world, and to enable Governor Scott and his agents to retain, by the strong arm of the United States, the political power which fraud and intimidation have enabled them to grasp. That here and there tongues have wagged with more freedom than prudence, is likely and reasonable enough. And it may be true that more than one conscience-stricken adventurer has fled from fancied dangers to the shelter of a convenient ditch, where he might lie perdu until it was time to send a heart-quaking dispatch to Radical headquarters in Columbia. An injured citizen may have resented with a blow the wrong for which a Radical politician would find redress in a law court or a packed jury. All this and more may, for all that we know, be true as Gospel. But we do emphatically deny that there has been as much lawlessness on the part of the native white people of South Carolina as on the part of the Radical pettifoggers who, for years, have stirred up strife and encouraged disorder. We go further, and assert that this people, far from being prone to violence and cowardly persecution, have shown more forbearance and exercised more patience than could have been expected of men who have bold hearts in their breasts and warm blood in their veins. A sufficient proof of the truth of this statement is found in the fact that the knot of intriguers who rob and insult the people walk the public streets in safety, and sleep at night in peace. If South Carolina has, in the words of a Radical paper, "a band of rowdies who bluster, and hack, and kill," it is passing strange that these "villains, drunk with the wine of political and sectional hate," did not begin by purging the capital of the State of its official infamy and personal corruption.
>
> And while Governor Scott and his agents charge upon the native whites the guilt of crimes which are not committed; while they endeavor, day by day, to widen the breach between the respectable white man and the respectable negro; while they vow that the State suffers, and that they will have peace and quiet—these miserable hypocrites have not a word of condemnation for the scandalous words and dastardly actions, on the part of leading Radicals, which are the real and only cause of whatever unrest and turbulent feeling may be found in the State.
>
> Governor Scott proclaims that Winchester rifle law—the law of force—is the only law for South Carolina, and organizes a negro militia, to the exclusion of the whites, in every district. This negro militia is told that it is organized and equipped that it may defend Governor Scott and his supporters from the attacks of the whites, and opens the ball, as at Clinton, by firing a volley into the midst of a quiet village. Representative Crews tells the colored people that they may help themselves to what they find on the lands of the whites, and bids them burn out the whites, if they are still dissatisfied. Senator Nash assures the freedmen that all the property in the State, of right, belongs to them. The Speaker of the House in a public speech, contemplates the necessity of "writing in blood" the liberties of the people on the granite hills of the State. Inoffensive colored men, who oppose the Scott clique, are set upon, and beaten within an inch of their lives. White men are driven from the polls by gangs of lawless negroes. These things stand upon the record, and not a Radical journalist has ever whispered a syllable of censure or reproof. For every violent act of intemperate word of the white people of South Carolina, a score of outrages and blackguardly threats have emanated from the Radical politicians of the State. Yet Scott and his cohorts are bleating lamb-, and their opponents ravenous wolves. A partisan of Scott can do no wrong. The white man, whose unpardonable sin is intelligence and respectability, is never in the right.

Speaking in another article of the late elections, the News tells us that in Lancaster district the votes were counted in private, and none but Radicals were admitted into the room. The Radicals claim the county, but the Lancaster Ledger says that it is known that fraud was committed either by the commissioners or by the managers of election. Only two of the boxes corresponded with the Reform lists; the others had been tampered with by the managers or the commissioners. The News declares the lists kept by the Reform party are correct, and that it can be established by affidavit of a majority of the voters of Lancaster county that they voted the Reform ticket. This should and doubtless will be done, the election contested, and the knaves may yet find an uncomfortable berth in the penitentiary.

The News tells us further that at the election in Union county there were about 250 more votes polled than there are legal voters in the county, according to the tax-books and census. At one poll, in Chesterfield county, there were only two hundred and fifteen names on the poll-list, but when the count took place there were three hundred and seventy-nine ballots in the box. At [illegible], in the same county, marked Reform tickets were taken out and Radical tickets put in their place. And it was in this way that Governor Scott and his accomplices carried the elections throughout the State. The negro militia which he organized and armed succeeded admirably, with the help of the commissioners and managers of elections, in protecting the purity of the ballot-box. General Grant is confident that the commander of his forces in New York will do the same thing there. It is not possible that he hopes to carry the city, but he thinks it not improbable that he can scare enough Democrats from the polls to give Woodford, the former friend and patron of the slave trade, a very considerable lift and enable him to come out of the race very close upon the heels of Hoffman, if not ahead of him. It is a noticeable fact that wherever the Radical strength is sufficient to overcome the Democratic vote through the agency of native force and fraud the President never deems it necessary to protect the purity of the ballot-box through the agency of Federal bayonets. With musketry and cannon in New York and the guillotine in Missouri, the Administration and its friends ought to be able to avoid such calamities there as that which befell them in West Virginia last Saturday.

Mr. Sumner on Disarmament.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, has been delivering a paid lecture throughout the North, entitled "The Duel between France and Germany, with its Lessons to Civilization." Its periods are well rounded, and its rhetorical design very handsome—a finish with which the "Honorable Chawles" is in the habit of dressing all of his matured efforts. To say nothing of the impropriety, if not impudence, of a member of a branch of the treaty-making power of the government, occupying the delicate official relation to foreign nations that his position as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs implies, lecturing Prussia and France as to their respective duties in the existing war, there is a condemnation of his present official course in his own argument, which we propose to examine.

He contends that the dethronement of Napoleon accomplishes all that Prussia should desire, and protests against indemnity on the part France or any dismemberment of her territory. "Disarmament" he claims to be the proper solution: in the interest of economy, saving, as it would, the vast cost of a standing army. Yet, as a Senator, he has persistently voted to keep up a large standing army in this country, at a cost of over $90,000,000, but about $20,000,000 less than that of the war establishment of France in time of peace, or $16,000,000 more than that of England, and all for the vicious purpose of oppressing the people of the South, coercing the election of his co-operative partisans, interfering with the just exercise of the ballot in the city of New York, and killing about twenty Indians per year on the plains.

He is opposed to a standing army because it subtracts from the producers of the country and adds to the unproductive consumers. Yet he votes for garrisons in the South to encourage the alienation of its laborers from their industrial pursuits, at times most essential to its agricultural interests; all to sustain his school of politics at the cost of the people and the draft of the soldiers engaged from the producing classes of the country.

He plaintively says that in these two aspects the drain upon France to support an army cannot be compared to "the last feather breaking the camel's back, for never was camel loaded down as France." Yet he votes in the Senate every day to load down the Southern camel much more oppressively than ever France has been loaded down.

He pictures a class "one of whom he is which" when he quotes Sir Thomas More, the wise Chancellor of England, who denounced those "pretended statesmen whose maxim it is that it is necessary for the public safety to have a good body of veteran soldiers ever in readiness." Sir Thomas More goes on to say: "But France has learned to its cost how dangerous it is to feed such beasts." Mr. Sumner, reading this, exclaims, "It will be well if France has learned this important lesson!" We will say it would be well if he and his Radical Congressional colleagues would learn it. He says one advantage of "disarmament" is it substitutes a constable for a soldier. Then why does he legislate to substitute a soldier for a constable?

He says every war is an evidence that we are yet barbarians, and this with a consciousness of the fact that he voted men and money freely to invade the South with an army and to wage upon it a four-years' war of indescribable horrors and heart-rending calamities, and continues to sustain a policy which substitutes at will the musket for the writ and the soldier for the constable, affecting want of confidence in civil processes whenever it is a Radical necessity to do so, which in effect erects a standing army to the position of the supreme power in the land.

> Add (he says) peace to liberty,
> And with that peace every virtue lives.

So say we; and if Mr. Sumner were honest and not the hypocrite he is he would do for his own country that which he is so anxious should institute so much of happiness for Europe. We are for peace—peace here in the United States; but he and his party oppose it. We are for "disarmament," but they will not agree to it. Discharge the army except a few to preserve each fort in order and a sufficiency to protect the frontier and you will have the quiet which you affect now to believe is so much disturbed, and you will cut down the army cost at least one-half.

A Case of Proscription.

There was a flag-raising at the Marine Hospital, in this city, day before yesterday. Nobody was permitted to join in the ceremony but Radical office-holders or Radical office-seekers. It is ever thus.

Radical orators and organs pretend to censure us because they allege that we do not love a flag which they appropriate to their exclusive use and glorification. It is never displayed except to honor them or to injure us; and this they call patriotism. Every United States officer who is sent here comes as an enemy, assuming the people and all their representatives to be enemies. Indeed, the assumption on which the Radical organization exists is a state of war. All its acts suggest, encourage and stimulate popular aversion and distrust. It makes no effort to unite the people, or to create a national and pacific spirit. The war is its stock in trade. Hence its course is designed to keep up war passions. It does not seem to want any peace. It does not seem to want any communion or fellowship in that property which ought to belong equally to us all.

We are not speaking in a party sense when we declare that it is the habitual custom of the military authorities in this city to hold themselves aloof from all association that is not strictly partisan. They do this either in obedience to the policy of the Government or else they are deceived into it for political purposes by the Radical leaders. These latter consider themselves the only people in the city who love their country. So they obtain the ear of official new-comers and begin forthwith to poison their minds, as they are constantly seeking to poison the minds of the Northern people, with the assertion that there is in the South a deeply-rooted hatred of all things national and everybody who holds a commission from Government.

We do not know who had charge of the flag-raising at the Marine Hospital. But whoever it was deserves censure for having made a partisan affair out of an occasion that should have been general.

The Mission to England.

The whole country has been a long time at a loss to comprehend why the President has had so much difficulty in finding a man in the Republican ranks fit for the mission to the Court of St. James. It is hard for the American people to adjust their ideas of fitness to those of General Grant. As President, he has introduced such novel qualifications for office that he can't expect plain people to get used to them in a single term. He will have to serve a second to stand any chance of being considered a success as the inventor of these new qualifications. The reader is too well posted to expect us to go over the history of Grant's appointments. The ideas which controlled them are sufficiently indicated by that which we are told is now imminent. It will be remembered that General Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, caused to be published a declination of a renomination for Congress, in which he alleged that the principal reason therefor was that he could not afford it—that he was too poor. This is very recent history. However, by some enginery or other, the district convention nominated him; he accepted, made the race, and was beaten. Being the strong man in his district, and the only one whom it was thought possible to elect, and being chairman of the most important committee in the House, it was supposed that the Administration would not allow him to be beaten or Congress allow him to stay beaten. But a new role has developed itself. This poor man—too poor to allow him to maintain himself as a member of Congress—turns up as investing in property in Duluth, Minnesota, to the amount of one million of dollars! Upon the heels of this news comes the announcement of the probability of Schenck's appointment as minister to England! Well, now, too poor to run for Congress, the inquiry will naturally suggest itself, who furnished the capital, who stood behind him in such a venture, and why is it not, therefore, probable that Schenck *will* be our new minister?

The Christian Statesman Again.

If the Honorable James Speed's Christianity be no better than his statesmanship, he is likely to come as short of heaven as of Congress, though we hope the prospects of his soul are a little better than those which just now engage his attention and occupy his energies. We will proceed, however, to dip into the record of this liberal and high-spirited Christian statesman without further preface, leaving his soul to take care of itself. Mr. Speed delivered several conspicuous legal opinions when he was Attorney General. We shall take note only of those rendered after the war was over. Here is one which is so eminently constitutional and judicial that it must commend itself to every humane and law-loving citizen. In a very elaborate opinion on the "pardoning power," rendered the President and dated May the 8th, 1865, Mr. Speed wrote:

> Society in the rebel States has not been, and is not now, in a normal condition, nor in harmony with the principles of our Government. That society has rebelled against them and made war upon the principles and powers of our Government. In so doing it has offended, and stands a convicted culprit. Mercy must be largely extended. Some of the great leaders and defenders only must be made to feel the extreme rigor of the law; not in a spirit of revenge, but to put the seal of infamy upon their conduct. But the mercy extended to the great mass of the misguided people can and should be so used as to reorganize society upon a loyal and freedom-loving basis. It is manifestly for their good and the good of mankind that it should be done. The power of pardon and mercy is adequate to this end. Such conditions, precedent and subsequent, can legally and properly be appended as will root out the spirit of rebellion, and bring society in those States into perfect accord with the wise and thoroughly tried principles of our Government.

"Conditions *precedent and subsequent* CAN LEGALLY AND PROPERLY BE APPENDED." This from an Attorney General, and in violation of the constitutional provision which declares that no *ex post facto* law shall be passed; this from a Christian statesman, who claims to be open, fair, humane and virtuous; an apostle of liberalism and a friend to free institutions!

We cannot vote for Mr. Speed.

The New York Prospect.

The confidence expressed in these columns the other day, in a magnificent triumph in New York on the 8th, was, we are satisfied, neither misplaced nor magnified. All of the Administration talk about battering-rams at the foot of every street; its thousands of marines and veterans transported there at great expense; and even with Akerman, with his quarters at the Astor House; all these and other manifestations of Administration vigor to "purity the election" have not been sufficient to scare anybody. The Democrats are going to vote, and the puny and treacherous interpositions of Grant and his satellites are laughed to scorn, as they are in Missouri. The vast meeting, the tremendous turn-out, the inspiring speeches of last Saturday evening, put the seal upon the verdict of the people. Over a hundred thousand legal voters—in spite of rain and wind—turned out demonstrative of freemen's will and freemen's rights. "Give," says the World, "each Democratic elector who was in the street last night an opportunity to cast one vote, and we have all the majority we need. There has never been in New York a meeting so magnificent for multitude. We exhibited the men who cast the votes, and proved that there is no occasion to multiply them by fiction and false counting." It is evident that the spirit is up in New York, which neither the terrorism nor the impudence of the Administration can put down. The election will be a glorious echo of that which has just been borne over the wires from West Virginia.

☞ The Hon. Elizabeth Cady Damit Stanton, in an article in the Revolution, speaks of "the stronghold of woman's slavery, called Christian marriage." She thinks that Christian marriage is a fraud: Her husband is, no doubt, of the same opinion.

☞ It is said that Horace Greeley is sick from exposure while traveling in the West. The idea that a little exposure while traveling could make a man sick who has spent four-fifths of his life in the harvest-field and turnip-patch is absurd.

☞ The Cincinnati Enquirer complains that the present Administration has exhibited no wise statesmanship toward the South. It is unreasonable in the Enquirer to blame the Administration for not exhibiting a thing it never had.

☞ The Radicals are still hurrahing over their recent "victories." They attracted public attention by opening their mouths to hurrah before they found out how much they had lost, and now they are ashamed to stop.

☞ A Boston paper says Anna E. Dickinson "wears her hair in the free-and-easy style." It is the fault of too many of these strolling women that they wear their manners in the same way.

☞ Jim Fisk tells us that he has been sold by the administration. We thought the affair of the Cleveland dog was the President's only transaction in live-stock.

☞ The female suffrage shriekers insist that they shall have a Bible of woman's translation. We can't see what use they have for a Bible of anybody's translation.

☞ It is said that Captain Mayne Reid lost fifteen thousand dollars by his magazine Onward. We would advise him to try it backward hereafter.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Habit, if not necessity, makes a hair dressing indispensable to many. The new "Vigor" which Dr. Ayer's laboratory issues is one of the most delightful we have ever used. It restores not only the color, but gloss and luxuriance, to faded and gray hair.

☞ Venison—first of the season—at Walker's Exchange.

☞ One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

"Bread Cast Upon the Waters."

If the Great Providence has not literally cast bread upon the waters, He has planted the elements of wholesome nourishment on the rocks, in the shape of Sea Moss, from which the SEA MOSS FARINE is made. This new article has everywhere won "golden opinions of all sorts of people," and the housekeepers of the land generally regard it in the double light of a staple necessary and a delicious luxury; for while its use lessens the expense of living, the exquisite dishes prepared from it cannot be obtained, even at an extravagant cost, from any other source. Scientific committees, hotel keepers, professional cooks, ladies who superintend their own kitchens, physicians, nurses, dyspeptics and invalids of every class bear witness of these facts. To this mass of indorsements we unhesitatingly add our own; and without fear of contradiction say that the blanc mange, puddings, custards, &c., are the most delicious we have ever tasted.

☞ The A No. XX sole leather valise, copper-riveted edge and improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's trunk house, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Chills are all the go in Vicksburg.—[Ex.

☞ Game and fish and fever and ague abound in Daviess county this season.—[Courier-Journal.

☞ Walker's Tonic Bitters will prevent and cure chills, fever and ague and all miasmatic diseases.

☞ One of the curiosities of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory and Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you wish to purchase or not.

Every Man, Woman, and Child should remember that the headquarters for merino and all-wool under-shirts, drawers, and hosiery, and lowest prices, is at the Stocking Factory, 148 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ XX sole leather trunks, with improved steel spring, at D. O'Hare's Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

500 varieties of ladies', gents', and children's merino and all-wool under-shirts and drawers. 1,000 varieties of ladies', gents', and children's hosiery. Lowest prices! Lowest prices!! Lowest price!!! Stocking Factory, 148 Market, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ The celebrated Russia zinc trunk, that bids defiance to railroad travel, is the greatest invention of the age; manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the *chill will not return* periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 15, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills. BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

☞ You can buy a Saratoga trunk for $4 50 at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Southern Merchants,

look to your interests and pack your goods in trunks, and save the loss on packing boxes. The boxes, you will remember, are a dead loss, while you can sell the trunks to a profit. You are invited to call and examine the stock. To those who purchase to sell again a liberal deduction will be made from the lowest trade wholesale price. Remember the place, D. O'HARE'S, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

WINTERSMITH'S VALUABLE REMEDIES.

The most popular remedies of the day, at E. Kamppmuller's, druggist, Fourth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, nov3 d6

Trunks of Any Size or Quality,

old or new, can be fitted with the newly invented *India-Rubber Trunk Shield*, on short notice, at D. O'Hare's great trunk emporium, No. 142 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The railroad men say they are the greatest invention of the day, and that nothing short of a general smash-up of a train can injure them in the slightest degree.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column It should be read by all. au9 d&wly

Look to Your Interests

and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's Great Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, were he is retailing his immense stock at wholesale New York prices.

If you want a trunk that you can throw out of a four-story window without injury, call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid English Sole Leather Trunks. There is no discount on them.

How to Protect Your Trunk from Breaking.

One of the greatest necessities of this age of constant travel is a trunk which will not break, and which will not cut its way through anything which it comes down upon. This is fully accomplished by the India-rubber trunk shield, which must be seen to be appreciated. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Something New.

The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russia zinc traveling trunk, manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare. Neither water, lightning, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best sole-leather trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

Competition is the Life of Trade,

and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Baggage-Smashers in Despair.

The India-rubber trunk shield, now being attached to trunks by D. O'Hare, at his trunk manufactory, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, is one of the greatest securities that science has ever devised for travelers. A trunk, encased in them, may bid defiance to anything short of a first-class earthquake.

No More Baggage Smashing.

The celebrated India-rubber trunk shields, an article long needed by the traveling community, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

5,000 Trunks

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street between Fourth and Fifth.

MARRIED.

NORTON—CALDWELL—In this city, on the 1st, by A. T. Spalding, pastor of Walnut-street Baptist Church, Mr. [illegible] J. NORTON to Miss ANN ELIZA CALDWELL.

MULLIKIN—GRAY—At the Bride's house, on Nov. [illegible], by Father Russell, Mr. JAMES M. MULLIKIN, of Edinsfield, Ind., to Miss LOUISA A. GRAY, of this city.

DIED.

NEWCOMB—In Philadelphia, on the morning of the 2nd inst., at 4½ o'clock, HERMANN W., son of H. D. Newcomb, of this city, in the [illegible] year of his age.

Due notice will be given of his funeral.

☞ Boston, New York, and New Orleans papers please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To the Martyrs of Liver Complaint.

Among the wonderful medical properties which have rendered Hostetter's Stomach Bitters pre-eminent among the health-restoring preparations of the age, its anti-bilious virtues are not the least remarkable. No words can do justice to its marvelous effect upon the diseased liver. Perhaps the simple words of a convalescent sufferer, who describes it as "going right to the spot," tell the story as clearly as may be. It does go right to the spot. It operates directly upon the disordered organ, and whether unduly active or in a state of paralysis restores it to a condition of health. The sickness of the stomach, pain between the shoulders and in the right side, yellow suffusion of the skin, costiveness, drowsiness and languor, dimness of sight, colic, palpitation of the heart, dry cough, low fever, and other symptoms which indicate the various phases of acute and chronic liver complaint, are one and all promptly relieved, and finally removed, by the action of this famous preparation, which is at once the best of correctives, the gentlest and most genial of aperients, an infallible regulator, and a powerful restorative. Persons of a bilious habit, who use the Bitters as a protective medicine, will never suffer the pains and penalties of liver disease or bilious remittent fever. oc20 eod&wl

ROSADALIS!

The great Blood Purifier is without a parallel.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA., April 24, 1869.

Gents: I feel it due to suffering humanity and to the celebrity of your valuable preparation to say that I have used the Rosadalis with the most decided advantage. As a blood purifier it is without a parallel. I believe it will cure every eruption of the skin which flesh is heir to, besides possessing great tonic properties. My family would not be without it.

Respectfully, E. H. LIVELY.

oc29 deod2w

THE CELEBRATED

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. sept13 deodlyr

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. jy81 eodly

GETTING MARRIED.

Essays for Young Men, on Social Evils, and the propriety or impropriety of getting married, with sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. sel9 deod3m

MADNESS! PARALYSIS! DEATH!

may ensue from using preparations for coloring the hair charged with acetate of lead and sulphur. You may know them by the heavy metallic sediment which has to be shaken up before the disgusting compound can be applied. The "Journal of Chemistry" says there are thirty of them in the market. There is but one dye in existence which contains no deleterious substance, and that is

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye,

which has been carefully analyzed by Professor Chilton, and declared by him to contain no lead or any other hurtful ingredient. See his manuscript certificate, at Cristadoro's, 6 Astor House, New York.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a Dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after Dyeing. Try it. oc15 deod&weowlm

MEETINGS.

Attention, Carter Rifles!

THE members of the above company will assemble at the rendezvous, on Monday night, the 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock p. m.

By order of CHARLES H. HARPER, Capt. com'g Co.

Notice.

AN adjourned meeting of the representatives of Life Insurance Companies and Agencies in this city will be held at the office of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Co., southwest corner of Jefferson and Third streets, on Friday, the 4th inst., at 11 a. m.

no3 d3 L. T. THUSTIN, Chairman.

Notice.

THE Democratic Executive Committee of Jefferson county will meet at the Assessor office on Saturday, Nov. 5, at 12 o'clock m. A full meeting is desired. no3 d3 S. L. GAAR, Chm.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., NOV. 3, 1870.

SEALED proposals will be received until 12 o'clock m. Saturday, the 5th day of November, 1870, for the iron work required during the present season in the basement story of the city Hall.

The work to be done in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at the office.

Bond with approved security will be required, and the city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Mayor. I. M. ST. JOHN, City Engineer.

no3

Notice to Builders and Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of D. McPherson, Secretary Board of Trustees, corner of Walnut and Center streets, until 10 o'clock a. m. on Saturday, Nov. 5, 1870, for the various materials and labor required in the erection of a school-house on Fulton street, above the saw-mills.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of C. J. Clarke, Architect, in the Weisiger block, Fourth street, between Green and Walnut.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the propositions.

GEO. A. SCOTT,
A. DUVALL, SR.,
J. J. T. MURRAY,
W. R. KINNEY,
C. O. SMITH.

oc29 dtd Building Com. Board T. P. Schools.

THOS. PEARSON,

Real Estate Agent,

66 Fourth Street, near Main.

HAVING taken the offices at the above address, over Mr. Medanich's confectionery, I will continue the general Real Estate business. Houses rented and rents collected. Particular attention paid to making sales at auction.

no3 dtl THOS. PEARSON.

WORK FOR A YEAR.

J. HARRIS & CO., Burlington, Mich., READER, will give you WORK FOR A YEAR at a salary of $[illegible] per week and your expenses to sell their NEW INVENTIONS. Full particulars free. Sample, that is worth $1, sent for 10 cents to pay return postage. no3 eod3*

Kentucky State Lotteries.

AUTHORIZED by the Legislature.—Drawings of Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1870.

KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS 619.

5, 30, 56, 21, 1, 28, 14, 17, 51, 31, 56, 62, 68, 64.

KENTUCKY CLASS 620.

3, 47, 27, 52, 43, 14, 55, 15, 73, 54, 57, 7, 12.

Office No. 65 Third street, near Main. Address orders for tickets and circulars to GEO. WEBSTER, Postoffice Drawer 135, Louisville, Ky.

Public Speaking.

HON. JAS. SPEED, the Republican candidate for Congress, will address his fellow-citizens as follows:

Newcastle, Henry co., Monday, Nov. 7.

Speaking in Louisville at 7½ o'clock P. M.; other places at 2 o'clock P. M.

Madam Spiegelberg

Has just received all of the Latest Styles of

CLOAKS AND SUITS!

She is prepared to make up, at the shortest notice, Velvet Cloaks and Suits of the Newest and Best Styles, and also

ASTRACHAN CLOAKS

of the Latest Pattern.

No. 100 Fourth St., Bet. Jefferson and Market, Louisville, Ky.

no3 dlm

JACOB SCHMITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Hardware and Cutlery,

Bar and Sheet Iron, Nails and Steel,

SPRINGS & AXLES, HUBS, SPOKES, AND FELLOES,

Builders' and Cabinet-makers' Hardware and Tools; Blacksmiths', Wagon-makers', and Coopers' Tools, Window-Glass, &c.

No. 90 Market st., bet. Third & Fourth.

oc25 eod3m

C. J. FELL & BRO.

(Established 1765.)

No. 120 South Front st., Philadelphia.

No. [illegible] South Calvert st., Baltimore.

[illegible], Chicago.

BELIEVING that from first-class trade of this country will support the manufacture of a higher grade of SPICES than have heretofore been found outside of European markets, we have perfected arrangements for having such goods in the public. We [illegible] the choicest goods in our line to be found in any foreign market, which, when ground, shall be ABSOLUTELY PURE. ja31 d1awtm&eod1awlm

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shade Trees.

THIS is the season for transplanting shade trees. Nothing so much adorns a home and adds to its comfort. I have all the usual varieties of shade trees and evergreens, which I can furnish at the lowest prices. Persons wishing any variety, by leaving their orders, I will give my attention to their transplanting, and attend to their trimming during the summer. Having had much experience, I seldom lose any that I plant. All orders left with Mr. Wm. Diller, southwest corner of Second and Jefferson streets, will be attended to. no3d3 JOHN McCORD.

Life Insurance Examination.

AT a meeting of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, held Oct. 27th, 1870, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this College reaffirm its action in fixing the fee for examination of applicants for Life Insurance at five dollars.

W. H. GALT, Pres't.

D. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

Notice.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT, } Sct.

NOTICE is hereby given that Jacob Buckle and Barbara Buckle, his wife, have filed their petition in our Louisville Chancery Court praying for a decree that said Barbara Buckle be empowered to use, enjoy, sell, and convey any property she may own or acquire, free from the claims or debts of her husband, to sue and be sued as a feme sole, to trade in her own name, and to dispose of her property by will or deed.

Att: THOS. W. THOMPSON, Clerk.

JAMES S. LITTLE, D. Clerk.

R. W. HAYS, Att'y for Petitioners. no1 d10

Removal.

THE CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK has removed into its new building, No. 113 Market street, near Fourth. no1 dlm

Hominy, Grits, and Meal.

WE are the agents in this market for the sale of the Favorite Mill, Kiln-dried Hominy, Grits, and Meal, and are prepared to fill orders to the trade at manufacturers' prices. Will keep a constant supply in store during the season.

T. L. JEFFERSON & BROS.,

oc28 d7 Northwest corner Main and First sts.

1870. Notice to Tax-payers. 1870.

PLEASE take notice that on the 15th of November 5 per cent will be added to all bills then unpaid; December 15th 10 per cent. will be added; after which all property on which the taxes are not paid will be advertised at the expense of the owners and sold to make the taxes.

oc29 d8 A. RAMMERS, Receiver.

For Sale or Exchange—Fine River Bottom Land.

I OFFER for sale my farm of 316½ acres rich land, situated four miles above Brandenburg, county seat of Meade county, immediately on the Ohio river. It is 38 miles below Louisville, with four daily packets passing. 250 acres of the land is rich river bottom, above overflow, the balance very rich hill land, with black and white walnut, hickory, sugar-tree, and poplar growth. Eighty bushels of corn to the acre were gathered on part of the land last year. Improvements are moderate, 1 tenement houses, hay shed, &c. Will take improved Louisville property in exchange. If not sold at private sale, it will be offered at public sale, at the Court-house door, in Brandenburg, on Tuesday, the 8th of November next. Apply to GEO. E. COOKE, 118 Main street. oc30 eod1Nov14

Tobacco Factories for Sale.

THE following Tobacco Stemmeries, situated as follows, viz: At Cardsville, Daviess co., Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 400,000 pounds. Ashbysburg, Hopkins county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 300,000 pounds. Taylor's Landing, McLean county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 200,000 pounds. Livermore, McLean county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 600,000 pounds. Sacramento, McLean county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 150,000 pounds. Ceralvo, Ohio county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 400,000 pounds. Hartford, Ohio county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 300,000 pounds. Cromwell, Ohio county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 350,000 pounds. Rochester, Butler county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 100,000 pounds. Raleigh, Saline county, Ill—tobacco-house capacity to handle 250,000 pounds. Enterprise, Spencer county, Ind.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 700,000 pounds. Richland, Spencer county, Ind.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 100,000 pounds. All of the above stemmeries are located in the best-producing tobacco sections, and are in complete order, having screws, tobacco sticks, and all other necessary conveniences for handling and hanging tobacco. Together with the offices, cooper-shops, stables, and lands thereto attached. All or any of the above will be sold below their value. For further particulars inquire of WM. S. FORD, Evansville, Ind., or R. H. ARKENBURGH, 35 Broad st., N. Y. oc19 d60

Removal.

THE office of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company has been removed to the large rooms, second story, on the southwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets. Entrance on both streets.

oc2 dtf L. T. THUSTIN, Sec'y.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

jel1

Copper Whisky.

800 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, Bet. Second and Third.

mh8 dtf

FIRM CHANGES.

Copartnership.

JAMES J. HITE is this day admitted as a partner in our business. The style of the firm will remain unchanged. SMITH, STURGEON & CO.

Nov. 1, 1870. no3 d3

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm name and style of Pearson & Meddis is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Pearson is charged with the settlement of all accounts.

S. S. MEDDIS,
THOS. PEARSON.

Oct. 31, 1870—no1d3

S. S. MEDDIS,

Late of Pearson & Meddis,

Real Estate Agent

AND GENERAL AUCTIONEER,

No. 150 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, over Morton, Galt & Co.

N. B.—I shall continue the Real Estate business in all its branches. no1 d6 S. S. MEDDIS.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership existing between the subscribers expires this day by limitation. Wm. H. Dillingham, having purchased the interest of Albert O. Wilkes, will continue the general supply business at the old stand. Either partner will use the firm name in settlement of their partnership affairs.

ALBERT O. WILKES,
WM. H. DILLINGHAM.

Louisville, Oct. 31, 1870.

IN retiring from the above firm I take pleasure in recommending my late partner, Wm. H. Dillingham, to the patronage of all our customers. All orders entrusted to his hands will be promptly and faithfully executed. For the present I may be found at his office, where I shall be glad to see our friends.

Oct. 31, 1870. no1 d7&w1 ALBERT O. WILKES.

Dissolution.

THE business connection heretofore existing between G. McCallum & Co. and the undersigned terminated on the 1st day of July last by mutual consent. JNO. B. LEWIS.

Oct. 31, 1870—no1 d3 D. P. CHOPPER.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Bradshaw, Vogdes & Co., Architects, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. W. Vogdes and John Tehan withdrawing. H. P. Bradshaw is charged with the settlement of all accounts.

H. P. BRADSHAW,
F. W. VOGDES,
JOHN TEHAN, JR.

Sept. 10, 1870.

H. P. BRADSHAW,

ARCHITECT,

Office, Corner Bullitt and Main,

LOUISVILLE, KY. oc11 dlm

A SPLENDID

Suburban Residence

—AND—

LAND FOR SALE.

Having been written to almost every day for plots, above I present a diagram of the "Glenwood" property I am now offering for sale, the whole containing 25¾ acres of the best land in Jefferson county, finely improved and embellished. The improvements consist of a brick dwelling, stabling, carriage-house, ice-house, gardener's house, poultry yard, cisterns, spring-house, ice-pond, &c., all of good quality and style. Of fruits, there are strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, grapes, peaches, apricots, plums, cherries, quinces, pears, apples, asparagus, all in variety. The embellishments are of shaded avenues and a highly-improved lawn, grouped everywhere in flowers, shrubs, evergreen and deciduous trees, making it altogether one of the most beautiful and valuable suburban places in the vicinity of Louisville. Should the purchaser desire it, the lots marked Nos. 1 and 2 in the diagram, containing 7¼ and 4 acres, could be detached without detriment from the improved property, and sold, no doubt, for as much per acre unimproved as the improved property itself. It will be seen from the above that lot No. 1 is exceedingly valuable, being immediately opposite the Fair Ground railroad station, and being the corner of two turnpikes connecting with the third. Lot No. 2, containing 4 acres, is a beautiful building site, and has been often applied for for that purpose, its small size making it desirable to anybody. Lot No. 3 contains 14¼ acres, with all the improvements, garden, lawn, &c. Should it be desired, I would sell this latter lot, exclusive of the two side lots, Nos. 1 and 2. I should prefer, however, to sell the whole 25¾ acres together.

For price and particulars, apply to Messrs. Isaacs & Julian, Agents, Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, or myself, on the premises.

oc8 d3tawt&w3 JOHN THATCHER.

THE

RICHMOND MAN'F'G CO

Now offer, to package buyers only, their

"QUAKER STYLES" OF RICHMOND PRINTS,

AT

188 Church Street.

NEW YORK.

"QUAKER STYLES"

Are suitable for every lady, old or young. They are proper for all seasons. They never go out of fashion; they are a [illegible].

For sale by leading jobbers through the West.

RETAILERS and CONSUMERS should ASK FOR

Richmond's "Quaker" Prints.

au20 eod4m-8dp

HOTELS.

JOHN T. SHIRLEY, Late of Memphis. J. M. S. McCORKLE, of Louisville.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Corner Fourth & Main sts., Louisville, Ky.

HAVING engaged the services of Mr. Charles S. Galloway, late of the Peabody House, Memphis, as a manager in our hotel, we are able to offer our friends and the traveling public the best accommodations. [illegible] SHIRLEY & McCORKLE.

St. Charles Hotel.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The undersigned having effected a lease of the St. Charles Hotel for the term of ten years, are now engaged in thoroughly renovating and refurnishing the house for occupation on or about the 20th proximo. It is our purpose to make the St. Charles THE hotel of the South, and no expense will be spared or attention omitted to secure this object.

R. E. RIVERS,
HENRY R. FOLEY,
FITZ LONSDALE.

New Orleans, Oct 1870.

oc31 dtf

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

U.S. HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.,

BURTON & STOCKTON.......Proprietors

The Hotel has been REFITTED AND FURNISHED.

oc17 dtf

C. C. WILLARD,
EBBITT HOUSE,

WASHINGTON, D. C. oc9 dly

MEDICINES.

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of blind, itching, or bleeding piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years' standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

DYSPEPSIA.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by all druggists. Price $1.

COUGH no MORE.

Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening, and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, influenza, catarrh, hoarseness, asthma and consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists in large bottles. Price $1. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

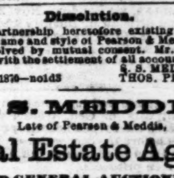
The great blood purifier and delicious drink, Warner's Vinum Vitae, or Wine of Life, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public—far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists, also at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the whites (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for female irregularities, and it may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price $1. Or sent by mail on receipt of $1 25.

Address 619 State St., Chicago, Ill.

jy29 SaTu&Th&wly



$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A Pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 333 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

Gloves.

30 DOZ genuine Buck Gloves;
20 doz " Gauntlets;
[illegible] doz " Mitts;
200 doz Sheep Gauntlets;
[illegible] doz Dog-skin Gloves, assorted;

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

oc28 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Blankets.

20 CASES 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 white Bed Blankets, assorted;
A good assortment of Crib Blankets, assorted;
50 Cases gray, brown and blue mixed Blankets, assorted;
5 bales blue Blankets, assorted;
5 bales red [illegible]
A large stock of fancy All-Wool Quilts;
A [illegible] of Cotton and Wool [illegible]

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

oc28 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky

Men's Shawls.

10 CASES Men's Shawls, assorted, just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

oc28 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Suspenders.

A LARGE stock of Russian Braces; Pototakie [illegible]; American Suspenders;

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

oc28 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce Hon. James L. Allen as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, subject to the action of the Democratic State Convention. oc11 dtf

For Congress—Fifth District.

We are authorized to announce Hon. JAMES SPEED as a candidate for Congress in the Fifth District. se28 dte

Register of Land Office.

R. F. HARRISON, of Carroll county, is a candidate for Register of the Land Office, subject to the Democratic State Convention. se22 dte

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. JAMES T. HELM

DESIRES to inform his patients, coming from a distance to the city for his professional advice and attention, that by calling immediately upon their arrival at his office, northwest corner of Second and Jefferson streets, up stairs, suitable quarters, with board, &c., will be procured for them. N. B.—Dr. Helm treats the diseases of the eye and ear, also diseases medical and surgical peculiar to females.

au11 deod&weowlm

BUSINESS CARDS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by SNEAD, MAYER & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, bet. Grayson and Walnut sts. ja30 dly

CEMETERIES, GARDENS, and PLEASURE GROUNDS handsomely designed and laid out by B. Grove, Cemetery Engineer, 26th street. oc1 dlm

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 109 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth. ml.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and 23d st., bet. Main and river. STERN & DORAN, Prop's

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 [illegible] st., north side, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

Louisville Iron Ties,

IRON, NAILS, STEEL.

Kentucky Rolling-Mill Company,

No. 291 Main St.

au11 deod3m

TWO COTTON PLANTATIONS For Sale.

THE well-known Pecan Point Places, 45 miles above Memphis, Tenn., on the Mississippi river, in Mississippi county, Ark., containing [illegible] acres, with 300 acres in a high state of cultivation, with all necessary dwelling-houses, cabins, tenement and gin houses, corn cribs, stables, and cisterns. The timbered land is covered with a fine growth of ash and other timber suitable for [illegible]. If purchasers desire to [illegible] the river. Terms reasonable. If purchaser desire it, we will sell with the places a large stock of cattle, horses, mules, hogs and sheep, farming implements, corn and hay. Address the subscribers at Pecan Point, Ark., or apply to [illegible], Louisville, Ky., or to [illegible].

ED. I. MACGAVOCK,
JOHN J. MACGAVOCK.

se8 eod2m

LADIES, ATTENTION!

JUST received a new stock of

Embroidered Edgings and Insertion;
Lace and Fluted Linen Chemisettes;
Black Crape Collars and Cuffs;
Embroidered Collars and Cuffs;
Lace Collars and Sleeves;
Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs;
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1.

Also, to close out at cost price, a lot of Embroidered Table Covers.

AT

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'

Cheap Lace Store

105½ FOURTH STREET.

RAILROADS.

Caution to the Public.

ON the opening of the North Vernon Branch, the General Ticket Agent of the [illegible] coupons via Seymour would be [illegible] via North Vernon. These tickets [illegible] public that such tickets will not be received [illegible] lie R. R., when detached from the [illegible].

S. E. CAREY, Gen. Ticket Agt., Jeff. Mad. and Ind. R. R.

oc31 dtf

THE

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago RAILWAY

IS now running its trains direct to and from Louisville via the Ohio river bridge. By this arrangement passengers avoid the tedious omnibus transfer [illegible].

TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED

Leaving Bridge Depot at............ 5:15 A. M.

Arrive at .... at .... [illegible] P. M.

Tickets for all points on this line can be procured at the offices of the [illegible].

[illegible] Gen'l Sup't.

S. E. HOOPER, G. T. A.

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE

North, East, and West,

VIA THE

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line

J., M. & I. R. R.

FOUR trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as follows:

7:15 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday. Pullman Palace Sleep through to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and New York without change. via Pan-Handle Drawing-room cars through to Cleveland via Bee Line.

2:30 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and New York, via Bee Line, without change. Also Pullman's Palace Car through to Pittsburg Philadelphia and New York without change.

8:45 P. M. Columbus Accommodation.

10:30 P. M. daily except Saturday, making connections East and West, with through car to St. Louis.

Night cars with reclining chairs free.

Notice.—On Sunday through cars for Eastern cities, via Pan-Handle, will be run from the Depot at 8:00 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the office, corner of Main and Third streets, Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.

HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

S. E. CAREY, G. T. A.

June 1, 1870.

Louisville and Nashville

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave.	(Sept. 11, 1870.)	Arrive
6:00 A. M.	Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail	10:30 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express	[illegible]
12:00 A. M.	Nashv. & Southwestern Exp. Mail	1:40 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	Richmond & Mt. Vernon Ex. Mail	5:10 P. M.
2:50 P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation	9:25 A. M.

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ Sleeping car on 12:00 A. M. train will be in depot and opened to passengers at 9 P. M.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, Corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, Bridge Depot and at Depot corner Ninth and Broadway.

[illegible] ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

Elizabethtown and Paducah R. R.

ON and after Monday, Aug. 29, 1870, the passenger and freight train will run as follows: Leave Louisville daily (except Sunday) at [illegible] m.; arrive at Elizabethtown at 10 [illegible]. Leave Elizabethtown at 1 p. m.; arrive at Louisville at [illegible].

GEO. MacLEOD, Chief Engineer.

T. H. WIGGLESWORTH, Div. Engineer.

Louisville and Cincinnati

SHORT-LINE R. R.

Four Trains Daily, Time 4 Hours

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail, daily, except Sunday	4:55 a m	9:55 p m
Cincinnati Southern Fast Line, daily, except Sunday	7:10 a m	5:15 p m
Cincinnati Express, daily	3:55 p m	12:00 m
Cincinnati Night Express, daily except Saturday	11:10 p m	4:55 a m
Lexington & Frankfort Mail, daily, except Sunday	5:55 a m	10:55 a m
Lexington & Frankfort Express, daily, except Sunday	2:45 p m	8:30 p m
Lagrange Accommodation, daily, except Sunday	4:55 p m	8:05 a m

je13 dtf SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

DOCTOR WHITTIER,

617 St. Charles St.

LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY Chronic Physician, so successfully treats Simple and Complicated Venereal Disease as to bring patients from every State. His hospital opportunities, a life-time experience, [illegible] superior skill in the establishment, cures are effected [illegible] private reference. Consultation free. Send two stamps for [illegible] Manhood, Womanhood, sent by mail, 15 cents each, both for 25 cents, 100 pages. All that the curious, doubtful, or inquisitive wish to know, all about Self-Pollution, Prevention, Marriage. Every young man should read the [illegible] and [illegible] important are scientifically advised.

Western Medical Institute.

THE unfortunate and affected man or woman speedily cured of any disease at the old Western Medical Institute, 137 Sycamore st., Cincinnati, O. No change of diet. Young men restored to manly vigor by our sure and only remedy. All needing aid of a private or delicate nature should call or send stamp for confidential circular before consulting [illegible] quacks, their books and humbug medicines. The Museum of this Institute exhibits all parts of the Human body in health and disease. Patients boarded. Monthly remedy by mail $5. oc15 deod&wly

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with illustrations, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP [illegible] PRICE 25 CENTS

It is the great Infants' and Children's soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

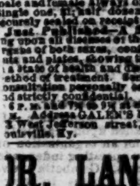
Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

MANHOOD.

SENT free in a sealed envelope my valuable lecture on the Errors of Youth, designed as a warning and caution to young men, with rules and prescriptions for the cure of weakness and lost manhood, by one who has been permanently cured. Send stamp and address EDGAR TREMAINE, 737 Broadway opposite Astor Place, New York. au5 d&wlm

Galen's Head Dispensary,

Established 1850, Chartered 1861



By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes. A speedy and permanent cure is guaranteed in every case undertaken, and in all the cost necessary under the old system of treatment. All medicines furnished, thus shielding the patient from exposure and extravagant charges for medicines. Also, agent for Dewee's Female Monthly Regulator Pills. Sent on receipt of price—Two Dollars per box. A fine assortment of extra Male Sacks, Bandages, Trusses and Breast for male and female always on hand. Price of Safes—Single doz. $1 50 per dozen; $5 00 per dozen; sent securely sealed on receipt of price, with directions.

Just Published—A Medical Report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, showing the condition of the organs, [illegible] a state of health and disease, with the author's new method of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents.

Consultation personally or by letter free of charge, and strictly confidential. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.; [illegible] Sundays from 3 to 4 P. M. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 3 West Jefferson street, bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. aul

DR. LANCASTER

GRADUATE of all the branches of Medicine & Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c., a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has had more experience in his specialty than any other physician in America, and as cured in Louisville alone upwards of [illegible] cases. GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days. SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, [illegible] cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

in all cases, saving the extravagant price charged by druggists, which usually amounts to several times our whole charge.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know the many who pretend to be doctors are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE Diseases treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—For all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality of Male Sacks, 50c each—4 for $2.

Medical Pamphlet free.

Office, 104½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation free. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours, 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ja30 dly

LAWYERS.

L. Q. C. LAMAR, Oxford, Miss. W. O. DODD, 14 Center st., Louisville.

LAMAR & DODD,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Oxford, Miss, and Louisville, Ky. L. Q. C. Lamar will give special attention to collections in the Federal Court held at Oxford, Miss., and to matters in bankruptcy.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, ELI BURRETT, PAT. JOSEPH BRAMLETTE, Late Governor of Ky. Of Columbus, Ga.

BRAMLETTE, BURRETT & BRAMLETTE,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Office of 100 west side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets.

LOUISVILLE..........KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in the Chancery, the Common Pleas, the Circuit, the County, and the City Courts of Louisville, also in the United States Circuit and District Courts in Kentucky, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky. se8 dtf

DENTISTRY.

J. F. CANINE,

DENTIST,

[illegible] Fifth street, bet. Green and Walnut, east side, Louisville, Ky. [illegible] nitrous oxide gas [illegible]

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1870.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Base ballers are fined in Shelbyville, Ill.

CINCINNATI still rages over Robert-tail cars.

CINCINNATI as a tobacconist is a plug ugly.

THE nearest Cincinnati can come to tobacco is cabbaging.

CINCINNATI'S tobacco business is in danger of being snuffed out.

CINCINNATI makes a sorry figure in tobacco. She's not even up to snuff.

IF Cincinnati is to have a tobacco trade she must turn over a new leaf.

CHICAGO is to have another paper—the Maul. What can Chicago be driving at?

THE tobacco report from Louisville makes Cincinnati grunt. Have we a village among us?

CINCINNATI can never do anything in the tobacco business. She hasn't any *quid pro quo.*

IT is said Colfax will take the stump in Illinois for Farwell, after which he will again retire.

INDIANAPOLIS editors have to pay five dollars for a Nilsson ticket, and they're not so enthusiastic on amusements.

Two old buffers in Joliet have played 10,800 games of seven-up in six months and the best man is only four games ahead.

A CROQUET mallet razed the nose of a Wisconsin belle the other day, and she don't see any more interesting features in that game.

SCANDAL says that Miss Susan B. Anthony has got a "clergyman's sore throat." The name of the clergyman is not given.—[World.

H. K. SHACKLEFORD, Employee on the Editorial Staff of the Local Department of the Atlanta Daily and Weekly Intelligencer, and J. R. Sneed, of the Nashville Union and American, are in Louisville on a business trip.

THE Titusville Courier gives this as a sample of bookkeeping at "Red Hot," in the oil country: "Jim Wilson commenced boarding here the day the big tree fell. Tom Horner one week after. Received of Jim Wilson (5) dollars the day Jack got drunk. Paid his whole bill the day Smith's well was torpedoed."

A LAUGHABLE incident is related in connection with the earthquake. A fat pupil in one of the schools of Beverly, Massachusetts, was in the act of sitting down when the shock of the earthquake shook the building, which the teacher attributed to the abrupt manner in which the lad took his seat, for which offense he was required to stand for three-quarters of an hour.

WESTON has arranged to start on his task of walking four hundred miles within five consecutive days, at the Empire Rink, New York, on Monday, November 21, at quarter past twelve o'clock a. m. During one of the five days he is to attempt to walk 112 miles within twenty-four consecutive hours. In case of his success the management of the Rink are to give him a purse of $5,000.

THE Boston Post sounds the dirge of the Christian Statesman over the river:

"The champion smiler, in fear lest his claims
To a nomination should be overlooked,
Announced his retirement. So plain were his aims
His political goose was immediately cooked.
Through the Western campaign he each evening 'retired,'
While still urging forward the 'glorious cause.'
The result proves how much his withdrawal's desired;
But *he* isn't so much on the smile as he was."

THE election of General Custis Lee to the Presidency of Washington-Lee College gives general satisfaction. A COURIER-JOURNAL correspondent writes: "He is peculiarly the person for the position. He was easily first in all his classes at West Point, and considerably resembles his father in appearance, manner and character. Young, vigorous and earnest he will devote himself zealously to the work."

THE Chicago Republican relates the reply Long John Wentworth made to a delegation of ladies who waited on him once for a subscription to the establishment of a Magdalen asylum. "Ladies," said he, "I will certainly subscribe, but the fact is, you ought not to tax me too heavily, for I have contributed very largely to that class of people in my younger days." The ladies admitted the Hon. John at half rates.

THE following is given as a truthful statement of the "subsequent proceedings" in a Michigan divorce case: "The wife chopped a good wagon to pieces, entirely ruining it, split open 150 sap troughs, and burned up 10,000 shingles which her husband had made. The latter, not to be outdone, smashed up a stove, and took off a trunk which the wife claims had money of hers in it, and she has now got him into jail on a charge of larceny, and is monarch of all she surveys, which, at present, isn't much."

THE New York correspondent of the Boston Journal writes: "Solitary, dead and frowning stands the costly marble mansion of Stewart on Fifth avenue. It has no elegance. It would be passed a dozen times and not be taken for the expensive home of the great millionaire. Stewart can do many things; but his proud mansion internally is a failure. Rumor says that Mr. Stewart called in a Boston architect to see if anything could be done to remedy the glaring defects. But he was told that to make the house what Mr. S. demanded it must come down and be rebuilt. It could easily be taken for a studio—an art union gallery—or a club house; an elegant residence—never."

BEECHER remarked to his immaculate flock last Sunday: "There is not a mother's son of you but would be intensely delighted, when you went to Europe, if you were to receive a command from the Queen of England to visit her at court. You might play humility, but you would write home and tell everybody all about it, and when you got home you would feel almost a royal personage yourself, and of inexhaustible importance because a royal personage had taken notice of you. There have been Americans in Europe who have been royally invited to the Court of England, and when the day came around they were too drunk to go to court. This is human nature; it is the same all the world over. We go to Europe and we try to feel democratic in the palaces of kings and in the society of the aristocrat; but we are not democrats."

THE Washington Republican tells how Jeff. Davis looked at Alexandria: "He was dressed in an English made suit of black cloth, rather indifferently adapted to his age and figure. He looked infinitely better than he did three years ago, and seemed in as good spirits as if his life had been one long summer. His beard, almost entirely gray, grows in a thin border around his face. He is a man of frail build, small features, very erect form, not over five feet ten in height, of affable address and attractive conversation. His complexion is swarthy, and the flesh upon his face and neck has a dry, seamed and leathery-looking appearance. He kissed all the children that came in his way, and in his manner toward the older people present showed that he was much touched by the evidence of their regard and admiration."

THE St. Louis Times sagaciously remarks that "those who are innocent enough to think it takes a bushel of brains to run an evening paper, know precious little about that sort of inkslinging," and gives the following specimen of evening journalism: "Rained to-day—How is that for high? Watermelons played out—You bet! Persimmons just in season—Red hot! Mud, muddier, muddiest. Yesterday was last of October. To-day is 1st of November. To-morrow will be 2d of November. Christmas comes but once a year—Keno! Cockroaches singing their latest melodies. Set him up again. Electioneering lively. Feel so loose! —fashions on Fourth street. Eels are slippery. Can't five dollar us! Coal trade active. Oysters going down. Mary had a little lamb. Candidates buzzing around. Mother, may I go out to swim. Indian summer about over. Shoo fly. Winter about here," etc., etc., etc., etc.

GEN. LEE was a plain, unassuming man. "The sword of Lee" never flashed to any great extent, though Father Ryan's rhymes indicate to the contrary. A chaplain relates, in the Cincinnati Commercial, that at one time, during the seven days' battle around Richmond, the great Confederate, wearing a plain suit of gray and the stars of a Colonel, was quietly sitting under a tree, the approaching shades of evening concealing even his stars, when an impetuous surgeon galloped up and abruptly said: "Old man, I have chosen that tree for my field hospital, and I want you to get out of the way." "I will cheerfully give place when the wounded come, Doctor, but, in the meantime, there is plenty of room for both of us," was the meek rejoinder. The irate surgeon was about to make some harsh reply, when, to his utter consternation, a staff officer rode up and addressed his "old man" as General Lee. To his profuse apologies and explanations the General quietly replied: "It is no matter, Doctor, there is plenty of room for both of us until your wounded are brought in."

THE New York Star says: "On Monday last a letter appeared in the Star, written by Mr. J. Kelly, a book-keeper in the employ of A. T. Stewart. This letter claimed to set forth the annoyance to which Mr. Stewart's employes are subjected, the insults they receive, the alleged meanness of Mr. Stewart himself, and the tyranny of his superintendents. It was a story of hard work and poor pay; of pale faces and empty stomachs. It told of poor, delicate girls who are kept behind the counter ten hours each day, and who receive the meager salary of four dollars per week—sixty cents per day, half to be deducted in case they should be discovered in a sitting posture. To have a skeleton in one's house is bad; to have it discovered to the world is worse. If Stewart is mean, he is nevertheless sensitive. The letter touched his pride, if not his pocket. He was very angry at the exposure, set his detectives to work to find the author of the letter, and to-day Mr. Kelly is no longer in his employ. We understand that men who have had merely a business acquaintance with Mr. Kelly, are to-day watched and threatened with dismissal, on the ground that they 'had something to do with it.' Though we have not so much money as Mr. Stewart, nor marble palaces on Fifth avenue and Broadway, nevertheless we pay our office boys higher wages than he does some of his salesmen. Men of mature years are working in his store to-day at a remuneration of ten dollars per week, and women at half that sum. Is it strange that at times these poor men and women rebel against 'the hand that feeds them,' and endeavor to make known their wrongs through the public press?"

HONEST ELECTIONS.

Fresh Lists of Thieves and Murderers Set Up in New York by President Grant.

A STRING OF PRISON BIRDS.

[From the New York Sun.]

Subjoined is a record of some of the deputy marshals and supervisors sworn in for the coming election:

Joseph Hartnett, supervisor Eighteenth ward, was arrested June 3, 1869, as an accessory to the murder of Richard Gerdes, a respectable grocer, corner of First avenue and Twenty-fourth street.

William Irving, marshal in the Eighth ward, has been a bar-tender for Theodore Allen, and served a term of ten years in Sing Sing State prison for the burglary of Yates's milk store, in Sixth avenue, and never received a pardon.

Richard Enright, supervisor First Ward, was arrested for robbery and held for trial in 1863 by Justice Dodge. He secured his freedom on straw bail, and could never be found for trial.

Richard O'Connor, supervisor Seventh district, has been for years a notorious receiver of smuggled cigars from Havana steamers at pier 4, North river.

Patrick Heffernan, supervisor Sixth ward, was arrested some time since for attempting to kill a man.

John Grimes, supervisor Twelfth district, was arrested April 13, 1866, for stealing a gold watch and chain from John Sullivan. He was indicted and tried before Judge Russell, and acquitted for want of legal proof.

Timothy Lynch, marshal Sixth district, was formerly a Washington market lounger.

Wm. P. Burke, supervisor of the Twentieth district of the Eighth ward, pickpocket; served a term of two years in New York State prison, another term of three and a half years in Charlestown (Mass.) State prison; never was pardoned.

John Clacey, marshal Sixth ward, a gentleman well known in Baxter street.

Peter Mose, marshal Eighth district, habitual crunkard, a detestable loafer, with no legitimate means for support.

Michael Costello, marshal Second district, was dismissed from the police force some years since for abusing a female. During the war he was a bounty broker and jumper. He swindled the government by furnishing false descriptive lists for the army. He deserted several times and is now a drunken loafer.

Patrick Henry Kily, alias Fred. Williams, supervisor in Twenty-second district, Eighth ward, keeper of a dance house in Mercer street, frequented by the lowest class of prostitutes, thieves, pimps and badger pullers.

Harry Riel, supervisor Thirteenth district, a pal of Pat Heffernan, a leader of the Dead Rabbit gang. He was a principal in the Chatham street concert saloon murder some years ago, and fled to Omaha, Neb., where he remained until a few weeks since.

Frederick Sterringer, alias "Dutch Fred," supervisor in the Eighth ward, keeper of a house of ill-fame, has been arrested several times for keeping a disorderly house.

Thos. McIntire, marshal Twenty-third district, has been frequently arrested for beating his aged mother. He has been confined on the island several times.

J. F. Badenhop, supervisor Tenth ward, was arrested for murder some eight years ago, having killed one Dyckman.

Thomas Lane, Supervisor Seventeenth District, formerly kept a low groggery in the Five Points, the resort of thieves, murderers, and prostitutes, both black and white. Men have been beaten to death in his vile den.

John Lane, Supervisor Twenty Second District, brother of Tom Lane. He served a term in Sing Sing State Prison for receiving stolen property. Formerly kept a rum hole on Baxter street.

Andrew Andrews, alias "Hans Nichols," Marshal in the Eighth Ward; panel thief; served several terms in State Prison; has just returned from Blackwell's Island.

William, alias Pomp Harton (colored), Marshal Twenty-Second Ward, was arrested a few days since for vagrancy and brought before Justice Cox, who required him to give bail for $400 to insure good behavior.

James McCabe, Supervisor Fourth District, Eighth Ward, is now confined in the Tombs under an indictment for highway robbery.

Theodore Allen, Marshal Eighth Ward, now in the Tombs for perjury.

Walter Prince (colored), Marshal in the Eighth Ward, and now confined in the Tombs, awaiting trial for highway robbery committed on one McGrath.

Martin Allen, brother of Theodore, Marshal Twenty-second District, served a term of five years in the Connecticut State Prison; is now a panel thief, and has fled to parts unknown, having been sentenced to Sing Sing for five years by Judge Bedford. The case was appealed, and Martin got out on bail.

Edward Weaver, Marshal in the Eighth Ward, has just returned from serving a sentence in the State Prison.

Edward Foley, Supervisor Ninth Ward, was arrested a year ago for stealing a watch.

James Fitzsimmons, Supervisor Twentieth District, was arrested August 1, 1868, for robbery.

Humphrey Ayres, Supervisor Eighteenth District, was arrested six years ago for robbing the United States mail.

John Martin, Supervisor Twelfth Ward, was indicted a few years ago for arson, but escaped a trial.

John Dowling, Supervisor Nineteenth District, was arrested August 20, 1869, for tilltapping.

Samuel Rich, Supervisor Thirteenth Ward, served a term of two years in the State Prison at Sing Sing for felonious assault, committed at the corner of Delancey and Lewis streets.

John McCabe was nominated for Supervisor of Election in the Seventh district without his knowledge. He has not taken the oath of office, neither has he performed any service whatever.

A MODEL FEDERAL SUPERVISOR.

James Moran, a Supervisor in the Third District of the Eighth Ward, was arrested by Officer Scullion, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, and arraigned before Justice Cox yesterday, charged with felonious assault. When the name of the complainant was called it was found that he was not present. The Court directed the officer to go in search of him and committed the prisoner for examination. In a couple of hours the officer appeared with the complainant in a terribly mutilated condition. He swore that he was standing on the corner of Watts and Varick streets, talking to a woman with whom the prisoner held doubtful relations. Moran, without any provocation, struck the complainant a violent blow on the head with a pistol, knocking him down. His cries brought the officer, who found the prisoner on top of the complainant beating him. Thereupon he arrested him. As the complainant resides in South Brooklyn, and as inducements were held out to him not to press the complaint he was sent to the House of Detention, and the prisoner committed in default of $1,000 bail.

SWEARING IN THE MODEL SUPERVISORS.

On Saturday a very large gang of ruffians were sworn in as special deputies, to preserve order at the forthcoming election. Among the number were some of the old bounty jumpers, panel thieves, bruisers, political bullies, and ordinary roughs. The majority hailed from the Eighth ward, their names having been furnished by the notorious The Allen.

Commissioner Davenport took Judge Nelson's seat on the bench, where he called the names of the ruffians in their order, and administered the oath of office to each. Then, standing on tip-toe, he observed some reporters, and issued orders to have them ejected.

"This is all private business," he exclaimed, "and the press must be excluded."

The roughs were sworn in at the rate of one hundred an hour, some of them being in a

BEASTLY STATE OF INTOXICATION

when they took the oath. It was somewhat ludicrous to see Davenport covering his lips with his left palm to avoid inhaling the stench of bad rum and plug tobacco arising from the new officers. At five o'clock the list of sworn deputies had swelled to six hundred. There are eight or nine thousand yet to be appointed. Bench warrants were issued in the course of the day for the

ARREST OF THREE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS,

understood to be Senator Norton, Alderman Coman and County Clerk Loew, on charges connected with the naturalization of citizens a year or two ago.

Indictments have been found against Wm. Connolly, Peter H. Keelar and James Donavan for resisting one of the election supervisors. Michael Costello, and the defendants gave bail in $5,000 each to stand trial.

☞ A negro barber in Clinton, Wis., shaved one side of a customer's face, and then demanded the payment of an old debt, which the irate individual declined. The barber refused to finish his job of shaving, and the victim left the establishment with one side of his face scrapped clean and the other covered with a heavy growth of beard.

☞ A man in Sonoma, who was too lazy to chop feed for his aged horse, determined to sharpen the teeth of the charger, so that he could do his own chopping. The experiment was a success. The horse died under the operation, and it was not discovered until all the teeth had been filed.

CAPITAL-MOVERS.

A Startling Burglary in New Orleans.

Walls Cut, Doors Broken, Floors Scuttled, Safes Blown, and Gold, Diamonds, Jewelry, Notes, and "Heirlooms" Absorbed.

A GRAND FALL OPENING.

[From the N. O. Commercial Bulletin, Oct. 31.]

On Saturday night was perpetrated a burglary and robbery which for boldness of design, completeness of execution and cool and deliberate surmounting of obstacles, as well as the magnitude of labor performed and the prize won, equals if not surpasses anything hitherto recorded in the annals of crime in New Orleans.

A. ROCHEREAU & CO.,

commission merchants and importers, Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street, between Old Levee and Chartres streets, is one of the oldest established French importing houses in the city, and in addition to its own immense business transactions, involving great capital and the daily handling of large sums of money, the eminent character borne by the firm for integrity and high business qualities led to their establishment being made the depository of the cash, jewelry and valuable papers of many of their friends and customers, particularly those among the older residents of the lower part of the city. The vaults of Messrs. Rochereau & Co. thus contained thousands of dollars' worth of diamonds, other precious stones and jewelry, gold, heirlooms beyond price in the esteem in which they were held, besides currency and papers of incalculable worth to their owners, besides what of the property of the firm's own was stored there, there being over forty tin bank-boxes belonging to different parties included. Such a mine as this promised a rich harvest and was well worth long and studious prospecting, careful planning, great risks and daring, skillful workmanship, which were brought to bear.

THE ENTRANCE.

The place chosen by the thieves to make their entrance, and its distance from the scene of intended operations, is not the least of the evidences which go to prove that it was no stranger, but a master home workman to whom is due at least the inception of the plan, and sketching out of the mode of procedure. Adjoining the establishment of Messrs. Rochereau & Co., on the side towards the river, is the large cordial and sirup manufactory and store of

G. W. DUNBAR & SONS,

Nos 12 and 14 St. Louis street. The first front door of Mr. Dunbar's place (towards the levee) opens on a staircase which leads to offices above the store, and which is cut off from the store by a partition. This door was secured by an old-fashioned French lock of great strength and intricate workmanship, the key being kept at night at the tobacco manufactory of Delpit, opposite. This door was unlocked by a key made for the purpose, and which in consequence of an accident was left behind. It is of iron and bears plain marks of having recently been heated in a fire, and freshly filled. After entering, the burglars evidently attempted to lock the door from the inside and finding the key worked badly they used so much strength that the

KEY BROKE IN THE LOCK

after the bolt had been shot out, but without entering its receptacle, thus rendering it impossible for them to close the door tightly. Fearing to attract attention by the open door, a half-inch brace bit was bored diagonally through the edge of the half of the door that was secured, and left there in such a manner as to prevent the door swinging open or being pushed open from the outside. Here, at the foot of the stairs, the operators

DROPPED A NEWSPAPER,

being a copy of the New Orleans Times of date October 2, which, from its appearance, had been used to enwrap some of their tools, and was probably opened here to get out the bit with which the door was secured.

PROCEEDINGS INSIDE.

Having secured the door by which they entered against observation or intrusion, they proceeded up stairs and opened an office, situated immediately over the front of Mr. Dunbar's store. This office communicates with an empty back room by means of large sliding windows, through which they got to the back room, where, failing to open the trap leading to the store below, they cut a square hole through the floor just where the hoisting rope passed through, and let themselves down by means of the rope. Judging from the size of this and other entrances and exits, the men engaged in the robbery were of light build, and not troubled with superfluous adiposity. Reaching the lower floor of Mr. Dunbar's store on the side toward the river, they passed to the rear of the room, and finding a small wooden box for which they had use, they emptied the bung plates which it contained into a tub in a passage in the rear of the store, and passing through the other side of the store out of the back door, into a paved yard between the store and warehouse, and up a pair of stairs leading from the yard to the wareroom above. Here they encountered the

FIRST BRICK WALL,

twelve inches in thickness, and separating the premises of Dunbar & Sons from those of Rochereau & Co. Having first confiscated sacks upon which to kneel while they were at work, they proceeded to cut through this wall at a point about two feet above the floor, and near the entrance from the stairway. The work of cutting through this wall accomplished, the thieves passed through into the back warehouse of Messrs. Rochereau & Co., down stairs, forcing open the door of the warehouse, crossing a narrow yard and opening one of the rear doors of the lower floor of the store.

THE FIRST EFFORT A FAILURE.

Going up stairs and through the front office into an adjoining private office they found themselves at the end of the first part of their journey, and the vault they had taken so much pains to reach stood before them. They must have surveyed it from every point to ascertain how to proceed. In a little room back of the vault were marks of candle smoke on the wall, where they had been trying to look through the ventilator, and an armoir standing against the vault wall was open. This side did not present the proper inducements, so they go up to the third story and cut a hole through the floor immediately over the vault, only, however, to find themselves baulked by the iron casing over the vault, and abandoning this mode, they were forced to adopt the more dangerous plan of

BLOWING OPEN THE VAULT

with powder. They succeeded so far as the outer door was concerned, the immense lock being completely blown off, but the opening of this door only revealed another iron door fastened with a complicated patent padlock. The only way in which they could get at this fastening was by cutting through

A SECOND BRICK WALL

some two feet in thickness, and well built and cemented. It involved much time and labor, but they had come prepared, and the work performed, the second door wrenched open, and they were

IN THE VAULT.

Here were two heavy safes, one considerably larger than the other, and some forty tin bank boxes, belonging to different parties, and containing untold wealth in diamonds, gold, notes, jewelry, papers and other shapes.

THE WORK OF PLUNDER

then commenced in earnest. The larger safe was blown open and rifled of its contents. The private boxes were wrenched open and despoiled of such of their contents as were most valuable, or the carrying away of which would be the least liable to lead to detection. The papers contained in the safe and boxes were piled and scattered about the floor of the vault and the adjoining office in indescribable confusion.

THE AMOUNT STOLEN.

It was impossible yesterday to ascertain the amount of the losses sustained, as Messrs. Rochereau & Co. had not yet been able to furnish a schedule of their own losses, and the contents of many of the boxes were only known to their owners, who still fancied them secure from depredators. That there were diamonds, money, and valuable jewelry, however, is well-known, and it is certain that the thieves succeeded in carrying off an immense booty.

GOLD OVERLOOKED.

It was reported that the party engaged in ransacking the large safe in their haste overlooked the handsome sum of $2,000 in gold, $1,000 of which had been deposited by a gentleman on Saturday, and which was in the back part of the safe. Other valuables were also overlooked.

THE SMALLER SAFE,

which contained papers and other articles of more value than had been entrusted to the larger one, was not opened at all. It, however, bore marks of persistent attempts having been made to force it open. It luckily resisted their efforts until the robbers probably

BECAME ALARMED

at the near approach of morning, or some noise outside, and proceeded to make arrangements for their

SUCCESSFUL EXIT.

Whether, in accordance with the original plan, or fearing to attract the attention of the private watchman or other persons on St. Louis street is only to be solved by the actors themselves, but certain it is that the mode of their escape showed as much of patient labor and intimate acquaintance with the locality, its surroundings and approaches as did their entrance.

They passed with their booty through the opening in the wall between the stores of Rochereau & Co. and Dunbar & Son, to the back wareroom of the latter, down stairs and into the lower wareroom, in the rear of which they found

THE THIRD BRICK WALL,

through which it was necessary for them to cut their way before they were safely out. At the end of the passage leading to this wall, and against the wall, on a stand a foot or fifteen inches high, stood a barrel of strained honey, weighing over three hundred pounds, and on the top of it were placed a number of marking pots and bottles. These were carefully removed down the passage, as was the barrel of honey. More sacks were then brought that their clothes might not bear evidence of the work in which they had been engaged, and the burglars went to work to dig through the thick wall. This done, they crawled through the opening—first carefully carpeting it with a sack—into the little yard at the rear of the feed store of J. Segassie, the front door of which opened

ON DECATUR OR OLD LEVEE STREET,

the number being 97. The back door of the feed store was open, a lucky occurrence for the robbers, as Mr. Segassie's family occupies the upper portion of the building. Entering the feed store, they passed to the front and let themselves out without being discovered or having disturbed any one by their protracted and arduous operations. Everything in the line of their movements proves that the rascals

TOOK THINGS COOLLY.

While engaged in cutting through the floor above the vault they had refreshed themselves with several bottles of the best wine Mr. Rochereau's establishment contained, and signs of the same convivial spirit were exhibited in the office adjoining the vault.

In Mr. Dunbar's place nothing was disturbed except the barrel of honey against the wall, the articles on it, and the box before mentioned as containing bung plates, and which was found in the neighborhood of the vault, and which had probably been used to shade their light.

THE TOOLS LEFT BEHIND

consisted of the iron key used to open the door where they first gained entrance, the bit with which they finally secured the door, an iron crowbar, claw-shaped at one end and about three feet long, a large hammer such as is used for breaking stone, an old carpenter's chisel, two cold chisels, one a long one made from a large file and wrapped at the holding end with rags, three peculiarly constructed safe keys, and another auger bit. Other articles were found which may be of assistance in leading to the detection of the thieves, and which it is not necessary to mention. The most of these articles were found in the rubbish of the wall about the vault. A small package of fine rifle powder was also found near the door of the vault.

THE FIRST DISCOVERY

was made by the younger Mr. Dunbar about half-past 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Hearing a dog bark and a woman's voice in the rear of the store, he wondered how they got there; he went back and discovered the hole in the wall through which the thieves made their exit. This discovery led to further search, when the whole extent of the operations were made apparent.

COX'S CABINET CAREER

Continued—He Looks Up at Nye—Some McGarrahan Documents—Ulysses Simpson Grant Vindicated.

THE STORY OF A JOB.

[Washington Correspondence New York Sun.]

The course of Secretary Cox in the McGarrahan case, which caused his retirement from the Cabinet of General Grant, first published in the Sun of the 18th inst., and since copied all over the country, has relieved Gen. Grant from a good deal of unmerited censure growing out of false reports on the subject, industriously circulated by newspaper men friendly to Cox and opposed to Grant. As the subject is interesting, I give herewith some of the official papers in the case, which fully sustain the Sun's version of the affair.

The day after McGarrahan's bill had been indefinitely postponed in the Senate, through a trick of Senator Jim Nye, as heretofore narrated, Nye addressed a letter to Joe Wilson, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, requesting the immediate issue of a patent for the property in question to his clients, the New Idria Quicksilver Mining Company. Wilson determined to do so, but was stopped by the following order of Mr. Browning, then Secretary of the Interior:

MR. BROWNING'S ORDER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14, 1868. }

SIR: I have received your letter of the 12th inst., concerning your proposed action in relation to the California private land claim known as Panoche Grande.

It appears that on the 26th of March, 1867, the House of Representatives passed a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to "withhold the issuing of any patent, and to permit no proceeding in the department affecting the title to the tract of land" above named until the claim thereto, then pending in Congress, should have been disposed of.

In deference to this resolution instructions were issued in April, 1867, by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the local land offices to suspend action on all claims falling within the boundaries of the claim above mentioned; which instructions were subsequently repeated, and the suspension of action still continues.

At the last session of Congress the House of Representatives, after an elaborate examination and discussion of the claim, fully confirmed it to William McGarrahan upon condition that he should, within twelve months after the passage of the act, pay into the treasury of the United States the sum of $1 25 per acre for the land embraced within the survey. The bill thus passed by the House was sent to the Senate for its concurrence, but final action has not yet been had upon it by that body.

WHAT CONGRESS THOUGHT OF IT.

The passage of the above mentioned bill by the House of Representatives, after a full and careful consideration of the facts and circumstances attending Mr. McGarrahan's claim, clearly indicate their opinion of the equities of the case.

Under all the circumstances, it would, in my judgment, be highly improper that further proceedings should be had in this Department affecting the title to the land in controversy until the claim thereto now pending in Congress shall have been disposed of.

You will therefore repeat your instructions to the local land offices to suspend action on all claims falling within the survey until further orders.

The papers accompanying your letter are herewith returned.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, O. H. BROWNING, Secretary.
Hon. JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner General Land Office.

On Nye's tricks being exposed to the Senate by Senators Morton and Fessenden, that body promptly reversed its action, and restored the bill to the calendar, but the time lost in doing so prevented the bill being reached, and it fell through for the session, as before stated.

On the assembling of the Forty-first Congress, which met immediately on the dissolution of the Fortieth, the case was revived and sent back to the Judiciary Committee of the House, which, on the 23d of March, 1869, through its Chairman, the Hon. John A. Bingham, addressed the following communication to General Cox, Secretary of the Interior:

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS UNITED STATES, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1869. }

To the Hon. Secretary of the Interior:

SIR:—The Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, before whom the memorial of William McGarrahan, relative to his title to the tract of land in California known as the "Panoche Grande Rancho," is now pending, have directed me to request that you will still further direct that all proceedings in your Department in any manner affecting his title to the land in controversy shall be suspended until the determination of the matter by Congress, and, if in your opinion necessary, that you will cause to be instructed the Land Officers at Visalia and at San Francisco, and the United States Surveyor General for the State of California, to this effect. Yours respectfully,

JOHN A. BINGHAM,
Chairman Judiciary Committee House of Representatives.

The next day, March 24, the Committee received the following

REPLY FROM GEN. COX.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1869. }

SIR: I have received your letter of the 23d inst., in relation to the claim of William McGarrahan to the California ranch, known as "Panoche Grande," and in reply have the honor to state that the Commissioner of the General Land Office has this day been instructed to suspend all proceedings in the case until the final determination of the matter by Congress.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedt. servt., J. D. COX, Secretary.
The Hon. JNO A. BINGHAM,
Chairman Judiciary Committee,
House of Representatives.

Things remained in this condition until after the adjournment of Congress, when ex-Attorney-Gen. Evarts and Senator Nye, counsel for the New Idria Company, appeared in the Interior Department, and made application to Secretary Cox for a patent for the property in question, under the mining law of 1866. On the 9th day of the following June, Secretary Cox officially notified Evarts that he could not entertain his application on account of his pledge to the Judiciary Committee. McGarrahan hearing of the efforts being made by Evarts, called on Cox, in company with one of his counsel, Judge Paschal, to learn what was going on, and what Cox proposed doing. Cox assured them that he had determined to stand by his promise to the Judiciary Committee, and take no action in the premises until Congress had disposed of the matter; that if he should determine to act otherwise, he would promptly notify Mr. McGarrahan or his counsel, so that he might be heard.

On the 12th of June Evarts filed an argument with Cox, taking the ground that the Judiciary Committee had no right to make the request it did, and that he (Cox) consequently was not bound by his word to it. Evarts persuaded Cox to refer this argument to his cousin, Attorney General Hoar, for his advice, which Cox officially did by letter, dated June 16; and on the 22d of the same month Hoar advised him to disregard his promise to the Judiciary Committee and issue a patent to the New Idria Company for the property in controversy. Cox, being anxious to comply with this advice, and at the same time not wishing to appear on record as personally violating his word with the Judiciary Committee,

LEFT TOWN FOR HOME.

Before going he instructed Judge Otto, the acting Secretary, to carry out the advice of the Attorney General. This was all ex parte, and without any notice being served on McGarrahan or his counsel as promised. Before Otto had acted on these instructions, McGarrahan got wind of the matter and appealed to General Grant, who, on learning the facts in the case, ordered Judge Otto to take no action until Gen. Cox's return. Cox on hearing this, cut short his visit to Cincinnati, as before stated, and came back to Washington determined to issue the patent to the New Idria people, promise or no promise, but was stopped from doing so by a mandamus from the United States Court of this district. Cox lost his temper entirely with this action of McGarrahan, and determined to crush him if possible, and when one of McGarrahan's counsel, young Mr. McGill, called on him, and tendered him the $23,000 called for in the writ, he denounced McGarrahan, his counsel, and the Court, and got up the remarkable scene described in The Sun and other New York papers at the time, and which called forth so much comment. Cox took an appeal from the decision awarding the writ of mandamus, but before it was heard, Congress met, and the Judiciary Committee, being advised of Cox's breach of faith with it, compelled the New Idria Company, on pain of being

DISMISSED FROM THE COMMITTEE,

to enter into a stipulation with them neither to ask nor receive any patent from the Interior Department until Congress has disposed of the matter.

The following are the proceedings of the Committee as certified by its clerk:

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM, }
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
Friday, Jan. 21, 1870. }

The committee met at 10½ o'clock a. m. Present, Messrs. Bingham, Butler, Cook, Loughridge, Eldridge, Kerr and Kellogg.

IN THE M'GARRAHAN CASE

Mr. Evarts appeared and was heard in behalf of the New Idria Mining Company.

Judge Paschal was heard on behalf of Wm. McGarrahan.

It was then proposed that the New Idria Mining Company, by Mr. Evarts, should stipulate to make no demand for the execution of their rights from the Executive Department of the Government nor receive any execution of the same until final action is had upon the report of this committee by Congress without the assent of this committee first obtained; it being further stipulated on behalf of Mr. McGarrahan by Judge Paschal that in the mean time he should use due diligence in prosecuting the matter of his memorial.

Mr. Evarts asked and obtained until Monday next to consider the proposition.

A true copy from record. Attest:

E. G. BOWDOIN, C. J. C. H. R.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ROOM, }
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
Monday, Jan. 24, 1870. }

The Committee met at 10¼ o'clock. Present: Messrs. Bingham, Davis, Butler, Cook, Peters, Loughridge, Eldridge, Kerr, and Kellogg.

IN THE M'GARRAHAN CASE,

Mr. Evarts and Judge Paschal appeared and assented to the proposition of the Committee as made on Friday last.

Attest: E. G. BOWDOIN,
Clerk Judiciary Committee H. R.

COX REFLECTS ON M'GARRAHAN.

An official notification of this stipulation was, by order of the Committee, served on Secretary Cox the same day. The Committee gave the case a lengthy and elaborate re-examination, but adjourned without reporting. Immediately upon their adjournment, Mr. Evarts renewed his application for the patent to Cox, who, on the 13th of August last, issued an order to Joe Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, to issue a patent for the property to the New Idria Company. In this order Cox reflected very severely upon McGarrahan, his title and counsel, and had the order published in the papers even before it was received in the Land Office.

It was in this extremity that McGarrahan appealed to President Grant, then at Long Branch, who, on the 18th of August, wrote Cox a letter, in which he informed him of his disapproval of his course in the affair, that the subject was before Congress and should not be meddled with until Congress disposed of it, and directed him to issue instructions to his signing secretary to sign no patent for the Panoche Grande unless by his (Grant's) specific order, as he considered it but due to Congress and himself that their action in the premises should not be forestalled by any instrument bearing his signature. Cox protested against this interference on the part of the President, and asked him to withdraw his order, or that he (Cox) would be constrained to retire from the Cabinet. Grant, however, was immovable, and stated substantially that, while he would regret the retirement of Gen. Cox, the proprieties of the case and his own position compelled him to insist on his order being carried out. Cox accordingly, on the 24th of August, issued the instructions as directed. Nevertheless, Joe Wilson, the Commissioner of the Land Office, under instructions from Cox, examined and passed upon the claim of the New Idria Company, and, on September 17 last, awarded them

A PATENT FOR THE PROPERTY.

This award he sent to Cox for his approval. If Cox had approved this finding, the issuing of the patent to the New Idria Company in conformity therewith would have been a mere ministerial act, void of all discretion; consequently the New Idria Company, by means of *mandamus*, could have compelled the issuance to them of the patent in question in spite of the President's order. The President being satisfied that Gen. Cox had determined on this course, peremptorily ordered him to discontinue all further action in the premises. On receipt of this order Cox sent in his resignation, and it was accepted.

Comment on this whole affair is, I think, unnecessary. It speaks for itself. I will merely add that the conduct of President Grant in this transaction has met the commendation of every honorable man of all parties, and stands in striking contrast with that of some of Gen. Cox's friends, who have industriously and malignantly endeavored to bolster him up in the opinion of the public by falsifying the action of the President in the premises.

One of the most surprising and discreditable things about this controversy is the unceasing malignity with which every man who acts in any way friendly to McGarrahan is pursued. The Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, one of the purest men alive, because he happened to be chairman of the Judiciary Committee that reported a bill for McGarrahan's relief, was hounded down for two or three years by correspondents here in the pay of the New Idria Company. They represented that General Grant had refused to invite him to a seat in his Cabinet on this account, and General Grant was forced to come out in a letter and denounce the statement as a malicious lie. I have myself seen an instance where suborned testimony was procured and paid for out of the public purse to destroy the testimony and character of some of McGarrahan's friends. This may appear incredible, but it is nevertheless true, and can be proved by abundant testimony; but the whole thing will be thoroughly ventilated during the coming session of Congress.

I have it from good authority that, with the advent of Mr. Delano, changes will be made in the heads of the Land, Pension, and Patent offices. "It is a consummation most devoutly to be wished."

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	5 P. M.
Henderson	PALESTINE	4 P. M.
Madison	LEONORA No. 2	1 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Nov. 2.

Ben Franklin, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Wren, Mad.	Exchange, Hend.
Camelia, Tenn. river.	Pink Varble, Memphis.

DEPARTURES—Nov. 2.

Ben Franklin, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Wren, Mad.	Exchange, Hend.
Edinburg, N. O.	

THE RIVER had fallen up to 6 p. m. yesterday 2 inches, with 22 inches in the pass down the Indian chute, and scant 6 feet on Portland bar. It will, however, be rising again in a day or two. The latest intelligence from Pittsburg is that there were 5 feet 8 inches and rising. It is now conceded that we will not have enough water until it rains again for large boats to commence business. Yesterday was a clear and pleasant day.

The Palestine is the Henderson packet to-day, leaving the Portland wharf at 5 p. m. promptly.

The splendid new steamer Shannon, Capt. Sam Beatty, is receiving, and advertised to leave for New Orleans this evening.

The Pink Varble came in from Memphis yesterday morning flying light. She will probably not leave for Arkansas river until next week.

The Glasgow will be in from White river to-morrow, and is advertised to leave on her return trip Saturday.

Capt. Geo. Pegram arrived from St. Louis yesterday, to look after the interest of his mammoth steamer James Howard, now building at this port.

The Camelia, Capt. Milt. Akin, arrived from Tennessee river yesterday morning and is now receiving for a return trip, and will leave on Saturday positively.

The steamers Gen. Buell and United States are the mail line boats for Cincinnati to-day, the former leaving at 10 a. m. and the latter at 3 p. m.

Capt. Geo. W. Cotton died in St. Louis Tuesday evening. He has been identified with the steamboat interest for nearly forty years as engineer and captain, and was very generally known and respected throughout the West and South.

The steamer Edinburg, Capt. Batchelor, backed out yesterday evening for New Orleans, with all the freight and stock she could carry on the water. Her cabin was also well filled with people.

The new Red river boat Wash Sentel, after receiving considerable freight at the city wharf, descended the falls yesterday evening under the skillful guidance of Capt. Pink Varble. She landed at the Portland wharf, where she will fill out and leave for New Orleans and Red river this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The steamship St. Louis, the pioneer vessel of the Liverpool and Mississippi Valley Steamship Company, crossed the bar, below New Orleans, last Friday, at half-past eleven a. m., and reached New Orleans the same evening. She made the passage in twenty-two days, and four days quicker than the Alhambra of the Southern Line. This is excellent speed for the trial trip.

The stockholders of the Cincinnati, Big Sandy and Pomeroy Packet Co. held their annual meeting at Cincinnati Tuesday afternoon, and elected the following gentlemen as directors to serve the coming year: John Kyle and Theo. N. Johnson, Cincinnati; G. Wash. Honshell, Catlettsburg, Ky.; Hiram Campbell, Ironton, O.; V. A. Horton, Pomeroy, O.; Capt. Wm. Knight, Millersport, O.; John Means, Ashland, Ky. The directors will hold a meeting next Tuesday, 8th inst., to elect officers of the company—president, superintendent, secretary and treasurer.

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says: "The engineers appointed by the Government to look into the bridge question met with the committees of the Common Council, Board of Trade, and Chamber of Commerce having the matter in charge, at the Spencer House yesterday. The committees explained to the engineers what the citizens had been doing in the matter, and requested that the engineers take hold of the matter at once. The latter made no promises, but it is understood will go to work in earnest immediately. The meeting was entirely informal. In our description of Captain Woodburn's new Arkansas river packet Arkansas Belle, we omitted to state that her boilers were made by the veteran Isaac West. Her cabin is really a beauty, and ought to be inspected by all interested in marine architecture. The style is new, while the joiner work is superior, reflecting credit on the mechanical skill of Messrs. Jones & Morton. Williams' painting is also superb. The panel in the ladies' cabin is being embellished with a painting of the Arkansas Traveler, the bar, designed by Thomas Sheridan, one of its proprietors, is one of the most attractive on the river. The Jennie Howell arrived at New Orleans on Monday."

The Memphis Avalanche of Tuesday says: "Robert Good, wharfmaster, collected four thousand dollars from steamers during the month of October. The Rubicon thought it right tight yesterday to be compelled to pay thirty dollars and fifty cents for the privilege of putting off five bales of cotton and taking on a few bales. Several others think the same way. During the past week the regular packet A. J. White brought to this city 874 bales of cotton: Cheek, 285; St. Francis, 419; Des Arc, 458; Watt, 450; Dardanelle, 125; Allen, 299; Legal Tender, 300. Total, 3,101 bales, exclusive of smaller lots brought by transient small carrying craft. Ohio river coal has been advanced in price to steamers, making the rate [illegible] cents per barrel or box. Mount Carbon coal is still supplied to steamers at fifty cents. The price is rather tough on steamboats, but it is attributed to low water in the Ohio. A novel scene of exciting interest was witnessed at our levee last Friday evening. Just after sundown six steamers, the Boyd, Des Arc, St. Francis, Cheek, P. Varble, and Dardanelle, all backed away from the wharf within six minutes of each other. Four of the boats moved off down the river side by side, amid the exciting cheers of many spectators on the wharf. The two upward-bound boats were very close to each other, and all emitted volumes of black smoke, which rolled off into black clouds, thickly filling the atmosphere with a pall-like mantle that appeared gloomy and dull after the vessels had steamed out of sight. While in view much interest was manifested, and several bets made as to the time they would reach certain points."

The New Orleans Bulletin, of the 31st ult., says: "At the urgent solicitation of Capt. John W. Cannon and his owners, Captain John Sinnott and Mr. John Hull, we took passage last Thursday evening on the Robert E. Lee for Natchez, on a race against the time previously made, 16:51 30, by her gallant rival, the great Natchez. At daybreak a fog, rivaling in density any we ever saw, hung like a funeral pall o'er river and city, putting an early start beyond the shadow of possibility. At 8 a. m. our noble craft glided from the wharf and started down stream: when opposite the convent her prow was turned against the current, the starting bells rung, and like a shot from a gun she, under one hundred and twenty-five pounds steam pressure, passed up before the city. Every vessel in port, both steam and sail, was filled with admiring spectators, guns were fired, bells rung, whistles blown, and hats and handkerchiefs waved in air in honor of the steamer—noble in herself and doubly honored for the cherished name she bears. At 8:41.25 we passed St. Mary's Market, the regular starting point, and at 9:7.50, 25 minutes 25 seconds out, blew for Carrollton. This was a loss of 55 seconds on her previous run, but as she had on board at least one-third more fuel than was carried before, and was drawing 3 inches more water, nothing better could have been expected of her. Along the coast the degree of excitement manifested exceeded anything we ever witnessed. At Baton Rouge the people seemed perfectly crazed with joy; bonfires were lighted, anvils or artillery fired, rockets sent up, and the splendid strains of a brass band lent its notes to increase the general enthusiasm. At Donaldsonville a slight rise was felt, and, before many miles had been passed over, heavy drift began to appear in the river. It now became on the part of the Lee a trial of strength; 'twas steam power vs. the current of the Father of Waters, and for many minutes—aye, even hours—'twas doubtful which would conquer. It was, however, ascertained, on reaching Bayou Sara, that the Lee was 13 minutes 25 seconds ahead of the best run ever made, and 2 minutes 35 seconds ahead of her own time on the previous run. This settled the race, and at 1 o'clock 18 minutes and 12 seconds the whistle was blown for Natchez, and shortly afterward the champion landed alongside the wharfboat, 16 hours 36 minutes and 47 seconds out from New Orleans, winning the horns by 14 minutes and 43 seconds. Capt. R. H. Holmes, with a countenance beaming with smiles of joy, came aboard, and, through a gentleman whose name we fail to remember, presented the horns of the celebrated Princess—which had been replaced by Capt. Leathers on the wharfboat—to Capt. Cannon, with a few appropriate remarks. After remaining a short time at Natchez, the Lee, with the champion flag floating proudly aloft, left for Vicksburg, but being caught in a fog, was soon compelled to lay to and wait the rising of the morning sun, when she again started through the drift (which was the heaviest we ever saw) toward the heroic city of Vicksburg, where she arrived at 4 p. m. Friday, 28th inst. At Vicksburg we had the pleasure of meeting our old friend, Ed. Carrol, formerly river editor of the Vicksburg Times, and now general steamboat agent, etc., the firm being Carroll, Green & Co. To Ed. we are indebted for courtesies, which we hope at some not far distant time to repay. After a stay of twenty-one hours in the Hill City, we embarked by rail, and at fifteen minutes after 3 o'clock yesterday morning found ourselves safe and sound in the Crescent City. To Captain John W. Cannon and his officers we desire to express our heartfelt thanks for the many courtesies extended us, and as for Mr. Wm. Campbell, her popular caterer, we hope that his portly form may long adorn the Robert E. Lee's saloon. Below we give the official time made by the Robert E. Lee on her last two runs from New Orleans to Natchez:

	October 19. H.	M.	S.	October 27. H.	M.	S.
Carrollton	—	25	30	—	26	25
Harry Hill's Gate	—	54	15	—	54	43
Red Church	1	28	15	1	29	05
Bonnet Carre	2	22	15	2	25	25
College Point	3	26	15	3	28	20
Convent	3	34	00	3	37	00
Donaldsonville	4	28	15	4	30	55
Bayou Goula	5	38	40	5	40	28
Plaquemine	6	24	15	6	29	50
Baton Rouge	7	24	15	7	40	42
Bayou Sara	9	50	45	9	48	20
Red river	12	23	00	12	12	20
Fort Adams	13	07	45	12	55	15
Stamps	13	26	30	13	11	55
Briar's	15	33	00	15	14	3
Natchez	16	59	30	16	33	47

Messrs. Stone, Sinnott, and Phillips were time-keepers.

For river dispatches see first or fourth page

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, }
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, 1870. }

There is not a great amount of activity in the money market. There is a considerable amount of renewing and extensive application for new loans made at the banks, but their balances have run down so much that they are unable to respond to half the calls made upon them.

EXCHANGE—The supply of New York exchange is much improved, and several of the banks were free sellers. The current rate is par buying and 1-10 premium selling.

GOLD—Is still very weak. It opened at 111⅛, touched 110⅞, and closed at 111.

Gold	110⅞	111⅛
Silver halves and quarters	105⅜	
Silver dimes	104	

	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	113⅜	113⅛	113⅜	..	⅛
" '62	112⅜	109	109		
" '64	111⅜	107⅞	107⅞		
" '65	111⅜	108	108		
New issue	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞		
" '67	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞		
Coupons '68	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞		
10-40 coupons	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜		
Cy 6s	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜		

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Are quiet. Some few inquiries were made for Nashville railroad stock but bidders offer only 77 and sellers ask 78, and neither party being willing to make concession there are no trades to report. The 8 per cent. Short-line bonds are in good demand, and many persons are selling their first mortgage bonds and buying the second mortgage 8 per cent. Jeffersonville railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds are firmer and in some demand.

STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
National Bank, First	134	135
National Bank, Second	97	98½
National Bank, Planters'	95	96
National Bank, City	100	102
Bank of Kentucky	96	97
Bank of Louisville	89	90
Merchants' Bank	113	115
Commercial Bank	75	76
Northern Bank	124	125
Citizens' Bank	111	113
People's Bank	94	96
Masonic Bank	103	104
Farmers' Bank	96	97
Security Bank	112	113
German Bank	110	111
West'n Finan'l Corporation Bank	88	90
Central Savings Bank	98	100
Falls City Tobacco Bank	95	96
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	100	102
Financial and Manufact'ng Bank	98	100
Louisville Insurance Co. Bank	150	..
German Insurance Co. Bank	158	160
Western Insurance Co. Bank	150	152
Jeff., Mad. and Ind. R. R. Co.	28	32
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., com'n	41	43
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., pref'd	81	84
Louisville and Nashville R. R.	77	78
Gas Company stock	108	110

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c.	72	75
City for bounty, 6 per c.	74	78
City for schools, 6 per c.	75	77
City for wharf, old, 6 per c.	78	79
City for wharf, new, 6 per c.	76	77
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	79	80
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	74	76
City for L. & N. R. R., M. S., 6 per c	75	77
City for L. & N. R. R., L. E., 6 per c	74	76
City for E. & P. R. R., 7 per c.	87	*89
City for old liabilities, 10 yrs, 7 per c	89	90
City for old liabilities, 5 yrs, 7 per c	92	95
City for school purposes, 7 per c.	94	95
Water-works bonds, 6 per c.	80	82
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c.	98	99
Canal bonds, second issue, 6 per c	86	87
Canal bonds, third issue, 6 per c.	80	81
Canal bonds, fourth issue, 6 per c.	77	78
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	99	100
Kentucky State bonds, new, 6 per c	90	92
Ohio River Bridge Co., 7 per c.	89	*90
L. & N. R. R. Co., old, 7 per c.	92	93
L. & N. R. R. Co., new, 7 per c.	88	*89½
L., C. & L. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c.	84	86
L., C. & L. R. R., 2d mort., 8 per c.	84	*85
J., M. & I. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c.	79	80
J., M. & I. R. R., 2d mort., 7 per c.	72	75
E. & P. R. R., 1st mort., 8 per c.	83	*85
Grayson county, 7 per c.	72	74
Muhlenburg county, 7 per c.	72	74
Lyon county, 7 per c.	70	73½
Caldwell county, 7 per c.	73	75
McCracken county, 7 per c.	69	72
Shelby county, 8 per c.	88	*90

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

COTTON AND THE COTTON MANUFACTURERS' REPORT.—The Statistical Committee of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters, through their Chairman, Mr. B. Nourse, have made a valuable report, which was presented to the association early last month. This report will be read with interest by all parties engaged in growing or spinning cotton. According to a ratio based upon returns representing over 83 per cent. of the cotton-spinning power, it gives a statement of the home consumption. It applies, says the New York Herald, the ratios obtained from the new returns to October 1 and from other careful estimates to all the cotton mills, North and South, reported and unreported, with the following results, reckoned, as last year, in bales of four hundred and sixty-six pounds each: Totals, 847 mills (738 Northern and 109 Southern), 7,114,000 spindles, and 881,564 bales used in 1869-70, against 844 mills, 6,763,557 spindles, and 864,254 bales used in 1868-69, showing an increase of 350,443 spindles and 17,310 bales. The consumption per spindle in Northern mills, 50.87 pounds, against 51.13 pounds last year, confirms the opinion held by the trade that the average fabrics produced this year were lighter than for the year ending August 31, 1869, and much lighter than for the year preceding that, when the rate was 56.57 pounds per spindle, or fifteen per cent. more than during the year just closed. Low prices, active trade, good profits, and the consequent full working of mills—largely on heavy goods—in 1867-68 are assigned as explaining the difference between the weekly consumption of that year, 17,000 bales, and the weekly consumption of this year, less than 15,000 bales, under opposite conditions.

The smaller production in the mills since the spring of 1869, especially of heavy goods, has not kept pace with the consumption, and now the surplus is reduced very low—of the popular fabrics quite exhausted. The report predicts that the demand to meet the necessities of our rapidly increasing population will be large and imperative, for the manufacturing power has not increased with the population, even since the war, and will be seconded by a demand for export whenever the price of export goods will justify the restoration of this once extensive and profitable trade. The demand to come from the needs of consumers and exporters, and the lower prices of cotton, still further to be cheapened, according to the prevalent opinion, under the combined effect of a present excess in supply and the war in Europe, together open to manufacturers a better prospect than they have had for a long time. The total production of the last cotton crop is estimated at about 3,200,000 bales. The average weight of bales as reported by mills September 1, 1870, is 463.73 pounds, the receipts varying slightly from the average last year, 465.34 pounds. The average weight of the whole crop of 1869-70 is about five pounds per bale less than in the preceding year; yet the average in the table, from mill returns, is about the same as last year, inasmuch as the manufacturers took their cotton chiefly from the localities whence came the heaviest bales. The aggregate stock of cotton in all the European ports October 1, 1870, amounted to 573,000 bales. We have not the actual data to the same date this year, but computing from the figures of September 1st it appears that the aggregate will be about 520,000 bales, or about 243,000 bales more than in 1869, while the cotton at sea for Europe is about 112,000 bales less than last year, leaving a net increase of 130,000 bales. The cotton crop now coming in is favorably reported from all sections, leading to estimates that range between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 bales. But the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters does not indulge in prophecies of future supply and price. It deals with facts in the past and present, wisely considering that all such speculative opinions are useless in the presence of the fearful war which is devastating France and impoverishing the Prussian people, and more or less paralyzing the trade and industry of other countries.

PORK PACKING.—As the season advances the business of pork packing is brought under a more rigid examination than has been accorded to it in previous seasons. Packers are disposed to be more cautious than hitherto, and the probable supply and demand are matters which are being weighed with all the nicety that the most authentic data will permit. The Cincinnati Price-Current of to-day says:

At the commencement of no previous season have carers of pork been so much at a loss to know what they had better do, with reference to the future, than they are just now, and not only is this the case at this place, but at all the leading packing places in the West. The stock of old meat is virtually closed out at the original markets, and an extreme high prices too, but this, it is generally conceded, has no influence on the future, nor ought to have none, because the prices the past year were consequent upon an extreme short supply, and were it not for this no such rates could have been realized.

Now, the trade, it is generally admitted, is entering upon a state of things essentially different from the past. The largest and best crop of corn ever before gathered in the United States is now secure, and if the increase in the breadth of land planted is considered in connection with the very superior quality of the corn, there can be no doubt that the crop, in quantity, in the corn-growing States is fully ten per cent. greater than any previous one.

It is admitted by all that the number of stock hogs now in the Western States greatly exceeds that of any previous year, and the cause of this is the fact that pork paid farmers better of late years than any of the cereal crops, and this was especially the case the past year, owing to the very low prices of wheat and other grain, and therefore hog breeding has been prosecuted generally and with more assiduity than at any former time. This being the case, the inference is plain that there must be a large increase in the crop of pork the present winter, and not only this, but the number of hogs for market next spring and summer will also be large. It is therefore admitted that only extreme low prices can afford security to the packer against loss, and the bitter experience the trade had the past season on this point naturally makes it extremely sensitive on this matter; and it is a good sign to see so much caution now where there has heretofore been so much recklessness. The difficulty with the trade seems to be the question, What are low prices? or, rather, What are safe prices? It is, as we have heretofore intimated, exceedingly difficult to make a feeder believe that pork, which was worth $12, net, in December, 1869, is not worth over $6 75 @7, net, a year afterward, and, notwithstanding this, $7, or even $5 75, net, might prove too high, even in currency; and those whose memory or experience will enable them to take a retrospective look at the trade in other years, will easily see that much lower prices than those named have proved disastrous—very disastrous, indeed. In order to assist the memory of those who may wish to think of the past, we give the average prices of pork per 100 lbs, net, in this market, for the past fourteen years:

1856-57	$6 23¾
1857-58	5 16¾
1858-59	6 58¾
1859-60	6 21½
1860-61	5 97
1861-62	3 28 2-5
1862-63	4 45
1863-64	7 00¾
1864-65	14 62½
1865-66	11 96½
1866-67	7 52¾
1867-68	8 25¾
1868-69	10 51½
1869-70	11 82½

The price of gold, it will be understood, affected prices in later years, but from 1856 to 1860 are the seasons the consideration of which may prove profitable in forming estimates of the future; and as the total number of hogs packed in the West each of those years may enable the reader better to elucidate the matter, it is given, viz:

1855-56	2,489 602
1856-57	1,818,468
1857-58	2,210,778
1858-59	2,465,552
1859-60	2,350,322

It is true that relative values have changed a good deal since those years, but not so much as to change the thing only to a limited extent.

With such a surplus of pork as is clearly indicated the coming season, a demand from European markets becomes an absolute necessity, and a large demand, too. It is likely that at the prices current in 1861-62 a large amount of pork would be taken for foreign consumption, but, with the commerce of France and the German States greatly injured by the war, and the people consequently impoverished, the prospects of a large demand from thence, even at low prices, are somewhat problematical now. And, as regards England and Ireland, the chances are not near so good as they were then, because of a large increase of home product, consequent upon an increase of 600,000 hogs the present year over the previous year's supply.

A private letter from Liverpool, which we have seen, speaks of much lower prices in England being inevitable. The writer remarks that the stocks of old bacon in Liverpool are much larger than had been supposed. He says "pigs" are declining, and remarks that at a market held that week, at Wolverhampton, they opened at 7d per pound, and closed at 5½d per pound.

He says the potato crop is unusually large, and they are selling in Liverpool at 2s 6d per 90 pounds. He cautions his correspondent regarding prices, and recommends him to prepare his mind and act as if they would be unusually low indeed.

HOGPACKING IN MILWAUKEE.—Messrs. George I. Jones & Co., in their circular dated Milwaukee, October 29th, 1870, say:

The packing to date is about 8,000 hogs against 7,500 same time last year. The quality of the hogs arriving is superior to last year, the average being about 15 pounds per hog net heavier, and the yield of lard is much greater. The receipts for last week are 4,745 live, and 160 dressed. Sales during the week have been at $7 25 to $7 75, closing dull and lower. We quote prices to-day at $6 75@7 30 for live. The weather for packing has been less favorable than last week, and in consequence packers have found it difficult to dispose of their green meats. The demand for products has been principally for future delivery, and the tendency of prices has been downward. Packers having sold rather freely for forward delivery, are at the moment less inclined to trade, excepting for cash products.

COTTON—The market to-day was firm; middling cotton was held at 15¾c, which buyers are not disposed to pay. Receipts were 643 bales and shipments 2,152 bales. The New York Journal of Commerce of Tuesday says:

The market for cotton on the spot is irregular, but prices are higher. Early there was a good demand from spinners, exporters and some speculators who had not provided for expiring contracts, and the small quantity of cotton available to-day being light, holders were enabled to advance prices fully ⅛c, but later in the day the demand slackened a little. Foreign advices are less favorable, and the anticipation of liberal receipts next week has a depressing influence, though not enough to effect a change in quotations from the highest point. For forward delivery the market is irregular. Shorts for this month were compelled to settle and the other side refused to do so unless an advance of ⅛c was allowed; prices were run up to 17c, and the principal business of the day was at this figure, but toward the close the market broke; at 4 p. m. the current rates were 16⅝@16⅞c, and business slow. For delivery during the latter months the business is fair; early, prices were fairly steady, but closed decidedly lower.

The sales are on the basis of low middling. Last evening:

100 bales for Oct. at	16¾c
400 bales for Nov. at	16 c
300 bales for Nov. at	16⅛c
100 bales for Nov. at	16 3 16c
500 bales for Nov. at	16¼c
100 bales for Nov. at	16⅛c
100 bales for Dec. at	16 c
200 bales for Dec. at	16⅛c
200 bales for Dec. at	16⅛c
100 bales for Jan. at	16⅜c
To-day:	
100 bales for Oct. at	16⅞c
100 bales for Oct. at	16¾c
2,300 bales for Oct. at	17 c
800 bales for Nov. at	16¼c
200 bales for Nov. at	16⅜c
200 bales for Nov. at	16 3-16c
700 bales for Dec. at	16 c
500 bales for Dec. at	16⅛c
100 bales for Dec. at	16⅛c
100 bales for Jan. at	16⅜c
100 bales for Feb. at	16⅜c

We give below the receipts and exports of cotton at the ports for the several weeks since September 1st, and for the corresponding dates of the last two years:

For the week ending	1868-69—Bls. Re'ts.	Exp's.	1869-70—Bls. Re'ts.	Exp's.	1870-71—Bls. Re'ts.	Exp's.
Sept. 4	4,150	2,560	3,422	1,387	6,719	7,734
Sept. 11	11,392	1,575	11,396	1,253	10,782	4,043
Sept. 18	19,673	2,951	26,208	1,333	17,648	8,544
Sept. 25	29,311	4,702	48,341	4,979	36,714	7,288
Oct. 2	34,799	8,974	54,938	9,828	61,108	7,557
Oct. 9	44,068	16,845	59,220	23,606	66,597	11,741
Oct. 16	52,552	19,647	67,565	34,915	78,024	23,424
Oct. 23	57,608	14,507	71,337	36,953	83,222	41,317
Oct. 30	66,471	20,101	76,318	51,269	83,264	40,449

STATISTICAL POSITION.

	Bales. 1870.	Bales. 1869.	Bales. 1868.
Stock in Liverpool	509,000	423,240	445,330
Afloat from India	153,000	154,400	178,000
Afloat from America	63,000	49,000	29,000
Stock in London	35,620	59,680	82,570
Afloat for London	30,000	120,000	108,000
Stock in Havre	112,980	71,830	50,429
Afloat for Havre	8,155	42,370	63,165
Stock in Bremen	14,350	4,241	10,444
Afloat for Bremen			1,966
Stock in U. S. Ports	283,246	168,763	154,530
Stock in Int'r Towns	40,530	43,890	37,926
Total	1,199,881	1,140,689	1,161,420
Excess in visible supply compared with 1869		59,192	
Decrease compared with 1868			38,461
Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	105,000	70,000	145,000
Price of mid. Orleans in Liverpool	8⅝a9d	12¼d	11¼d
Price of mid. Orleans in New York	17¼c	26⅛c	26 c
Price of gold	111⅞	136⅞	134⅞

BOMBAY SHIPMENTS.

By special telegrams from Finlay, Clark & Co:

	1870 Gt. Brit.	Cont.	1869 Gt. Brit.	Cont.
Exports 15th Oct. to 21st Oct., inclusive	4,000	1,000	10,552	369
Previously reported	803,000	149,000	909,842	172,972
	807,000	150,000	920,394	173,341
Deficit to Great Britain			113,394	
Deficit to Continent				23,341

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

For the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river. Furnished by the Board of Trade:

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	1315	892
Bacon, scs	1	2
Bacon, casks	11	33
Bagging, pcs	22	37
Barley, s'ks	11	..
Bagging, pcs	775	691
Bale Rope, coils	..	..
Cotton, bales	643	2153
Cotton yarns, bales	13	23
Coffee, bags	312	518
Cheese, bxs	62	215
Candles, bxs	335	776
Cement, bbls	..	816
Corn, sks	100	9
Cattle, head	10	..
Coal, bush	..	..
Drugs, pkgs	..	..
Dried fruit, pkgs	134	63
Eggs, bxs and bbls	4	..
Flour, bbls	210	388
Fruit, bxs	..	..
Feathers, sacks	112	..
Hides, bdls	17	..
Hemp, bales	..	..
Hay, bales	..	..
Horses, head	14	6
Iron, pig, tons	310	..
Lard, tcs	16	94
Lard, kegs	193	551
Malt, sacks	..	..
Mules, head	139	..
Mackerel, pkgs	..	126
Nails, kegs	471	518
Offal, sks	..	8
Oil, bbls	251	60
Oats, sks	60	..
Pork, bbls	..	399
Potatoes, bbls	12	125
Rye, sks	51	..
Sugar, hhds	2	10
Sugar, bxs and bbls	134	167
Seeds, bgs	..	123
Tobacco, hhds	..	100
Tobacco, boxes	282	379
Whisky, bbls	685	773
Wheat, sacks	998	..
Wool, bags	2	..

The Markets.

ALCOHOL—The market is quiet and unchanged. We quote in barrel lots at $1 80@1 90 per gallon.

ALE—Is in good demand and Louisville brands are firm.

BROOMS—Prices are maintained, though the price of broomcorn has declined under large receipts. We quote at from $2 25@4 per dozen for common to the best Shaker brands.

BAGS—There is only a limited demand for grain bags, and prices though quotably unchanged are weak. We quote:

2-bushel, seamless bags	36	@40
2½-bushel " "	45	@48
3-bushel " "	53	@55
4-bushel burlaps	20	@22
2-bushel do	17	@18

BAGGING—The market rules steady and a fair trade is reported. We quote the various standard brands of hemp and flax at 20@30c. We note sales of 650 pieces within the range of our figures.

BALING-TWINE—Is steady, and sales are made at 18@20c as to quantity.

BATTING—Stocks are ample and a fair demand is reported at 20@25c for Nos. 2 and 1 and extra.

CEMENT—Sales to-day amount to 836 bbls at $1 75@2 00 per bbl.

COTTON YARNS—The market is well supplied with Southern and standard brands and prices are steady. We quote:

No. 500, per dozen,	at	15	@16 c
" 600, "	at	13	@15 c
" 700, "	at	11	@13 c
Pound yarns	at	32	@33 c
Carpet chain	at	32	@33 c
Candle wick	at	32	@33 c

COTTON—The market to-day ruled firm, with a good inquiry, and some sales are reported within the range of the following quotations:

Middling	15	@15¼
Low middling	14½	@14¾
Good ordinary	14	@14¼
Ordinary	12	@12½

CANDLES—Star and tallow candles are in active demand and quotations are unchanged. We quote full-weight star candles at 17½@18c; 12-oz at 13@13½c, and 14-oz at 12@13c. Tallow candles at 12½@13c. Sales include 200 boxes star, 12-oz, at 13c.

CHEESE—The market is well supplied with Ohio cheese, and we quote factory at 15¼@16½c; W. R. at 13@14c. Pineapple is steady at 25@26c. We note sales of 100 boxes factory at 15½c.

COFFEE—Stocks of Rio are ample to meet the demand and prices rule steady. A fair demand for other descriptions is reported. We quote:

Fancy	23	@23½
Choice Rio	22¼	@23
Prime Rio	22¼	@22½
Good Rio	20¾	@21½
Fair Rio	19	@20
Laguayra	22½	@23
Java	25½	@29
Ceylon	24	@25

CORNMEAL—There is a good inquiry for bolted meal, and sales are made at 70@75c per bush loose.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Prices are quotably unchanged. We quote lemons at $9@10 per box. Layer raisins $4 25@4 50 per box. Zante currants 14@15c per pound.

FISH—The market is well supplied and prices are quotably unchanged. We quote No. 1 mackerel, medium and large, at $23@25 per bbl. No. 1 kitts at $2 75@3. White fish, for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, at $5 50@9 50. Pickled herring at $8 50@9.

FLOUR—A good demand for the local market and for shipment is reported, and stocks include a full range of grades and the well-known and popular brands. Sales to-day amounted to 400 bbls. We quote:

Fine	$4 25@4 90
Superfine	4 60@4 85
Extra	5 00@5 25
Extra family	5 25@5 50
A No. 1	6 00@6 25
Fancy	6 75@7 50
Rye flour	5 75

GRAIN—The market is reported very quiet for all descriptions of grain. Wheat is in light receipt, and dealers readily pay 95c to $1 15 for Nos. 1 and 2 red, and $1 10@1 20 for prime to extra choice white.

In corn there is scarcely anything doing. Stocks of old corn are almost entirely exhausted, and the receipts of new crop are confined to small lots by wagons, and sales are made at 40@45c per bush.

Oats are steady with ample stocks. We quote in bulk at 35 to 40c on arrival, and 45c from store. Prime oats command 50c, sacks included.

Rye is dull and unchanged. We quote at 65@70c on arrival and 75@80c from store.

Barley is steady with a light demand. Fall barley commands 90c@$1 10 on arrival, and spring barley 75@80c.

There is a fair inquiry for malt and prices are quotably unchanged. We quote fallmalt at $1 30 @1 35, and spring at $1@1 10.

HOGS—The packing business cannot be said to have commenced, though some 1,600 head have been killed by one house. Packers are not disposed to meet the views of farmers and feeders and we do not look for active operations at prices above 6c per lb. We note sale to-day of 600 head at 6¾@7¼c.

HAY—Is in moderate demand and quotably unchanged. We quote from $15 to $18 on the wharf for the various grades of timothy, and sales are made from store and on cars at $19@20 per ton for prime qualities.

HIDES—Are in good demand. We quote dry flint at 19@20c, dry salted at 15@18c, and green-salted 10@10½c per pound.

HOPS—Are quiet at 20@30c for good to prime lots.

HOMINY—Is in good supply, and sales are made at $5 25@5 50 per bbl.

IRON COTTON-TIES—A fair demand is reported. Round lots can be had at $5@5 60 cash, and sales are made in jobbing lots at 5¾@6¾c.

LEAD AND SHOT—Are in good request and steady. We quote bar lead at 9@9½c; shot at $2 30 per bag, and buckshot at $2 55.

LIME—Is in fair demand and sales are made at $1@1 10 per bbl.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The trade is fairly active and prices fully maintained. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00	@1 15
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90	@1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75	@ 85
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	65	@ 70
Va. fine, ½ lbs and ¼'s	68	@ 75
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	65	@ 70
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00	@1 10
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	68	@ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and ¼'s	65	@ 68
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½s	63	@ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	63	@ 66
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	63	@ 65

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—Prices are unchanged. N. O. molasses is firm at 95c to $1 25 per gallon.

NUTS—The market is well supplied and we quote almonds at 20@27c, filberts at 16@18c; Brazil nuts at 14@17; pecans at 12@15c; walnuts at 14@21c.

NAILS—Are in active demand and firm. We quote:

10d at $4 25@4 50		6d at $5 00@5 25	
40d at $4 25@4 50		4d at $5 25@5 50	
8d at $4 75@5 00		3d at $6 00@6 25	

OFFAL—We have no change to note in our quotations. Sales 15 tons ship stuff at $26. We quote:

Bran, per ton	$16 50@17 50
Shorts, per ton	21 00@23 00
Ship stuff, per ton	21 00@26 00
Middlings, per ton	28 00@30 00

Feed meal is selling at $1 10@1 20 per 100 lbs.

OILS—Prices are steady with a fair trade reported. We quote:

Linseed oil	94 @ 98	Gasoline	20 @25
Lard oil	1 15 @1 20	Bank oil	60 @
Lard oil, No. 2	1 05 @1 10	Straits oil	65 @
Coal oil	25 @ 26	Lubricating	30 @45
Benzine	15		

PROVISIONS—The absence of stocks of bacon places this department of business in a condition of unusual apathy, although dealers are pressed with orders which they can not fill. There are some small lots of shoulders still on the market and we quote at 14¾@15c. Mess pork in round lots can be had at $24 50, and on order at $25 25 @25 50. We note sale of 50 bbls mess at $25 25, and 20 bbls rump at $20. Lard is steady at 16@16½c, keg at 18¾@19c.

PEANUTS—Prime red are held at 8c in round lots.

PIG IRON—Prices rule steady, and stocks are ample.

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, charcoal, per ton	$37 00@39 00
Hanging Rock No. 2, charcoal	34 50@36 00
Hanging Rock, mill	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@38 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
Tennessee No. 1, foundry	35 00@36 00
Tennessee No. 2, foundry	34 00@35 00
Tennessee, mill	34 00@34 50
Alabama charcoal, No. 1 foundry	40 00@41 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla	60 00
Cold-blast, Red river	57 00@60 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee	48 00@50 00

RICE—Is unchanged, and we quote South Carolina, Louisiana and Rangoon rice at 8¼@9¼c per lb.

STARCH—Is in fair demand, and sales are made at prices ranging from 5½ to 6½c per lb.

SOAP—Prices rule firm at quotations. We quote at 7@7½c for No. 2 German, and 6@6½c for rosin soap.

SALT—We quote:

Large barrels at	$2 15
Small	2 10
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

SEEDS—Clover seed unchanged, and we quote at $6 25@6 50 for Bluegrass per bush.

SUGARS—Are in good demand, and prices are fully maintained. Stocks of refined and Island sugars are ample. One hhd new crop N. O. sugar, the first receipt of the season, was sold to-day at 13c. We quote N. O. at 11½ to 13½@14c. Hard standard, crushed and granulated at 14½@15c. Soft refined at 13 to 14½c. Molasses sugars at 9½c. We quote:

Demarara	12½@13½
Porto Rico	11 @12½
Cuba	11 @12

TALLOW AND GREASE—Find ready sale. We quote tallow at 9c and grease at 7c per pound on arrival.

TEAS—The market is quotably unchanged. We quote:

Gunpowder, extra to choice	$1 75@1 85
Japan, natural leaf, fine to choice	1 00@1 25
Oolong, fair to good	1 00@1 40
Oolong, good to prime	1 30@1 50
Oolong, prime to choice	1 30@1 60

TIN PLATE—We have no change to report. We quote:

I. C. 10x14 charcoal, per box	$12 50
I. X. 10x14 charcoal, per box	15 50

TINNERS' STOCK—Prices rule steady. We quote:

Block tin, per lb	43c
Lead, per lb	9½c
Solder, per lb	30c

VINEGAR—Is unchanged; and cider vinegar is selling at 17@20 per bbl; crab vinegar at $9@10, and pure vinegar at $12@13.

WOOL—Receipts are light, and find ready sales. We quote unwashed at 28 to 32c; tub-washed at 45@50c per lb, on arrival.

WHISKY—High wines rule steady at 85@86c per gallon, tax paid.

Country Produce Market.

APPLES—Receipts are ample sufficient to meet the demand, and prices rule steady at from $2 to $3 per barrel for fair to choice Northern qualities.

BUTTER—Is in active demand and firm. We quote at 20@25c for common cooking to choice qualities from the country. Western Reserve butter sells readily at 27@28c, and New York at 30@32c. We note sale of 450 pounds country at 26@28c.

BROOM-CORN—Receipts are liberal, and dealers report sales at $80@90 per ton.

BARK—The market rules steady, and tanners are paying $12@13 50 per cord on delivery.

BEESWAX—Is unchanged, and dealers are paying 28@30c in lots on arrival.

CRANBERRIES—The market is well supplied and quiet at $14@15 per bbl for cultivated and $10@12 for wild.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in good demand and steady. We quote apples at 6@6½c, with some sales of strictly choice lots at 7c. Peaches are in light supply, and dealers are offering 6@7c for halves, new crop and bright, and 5@5½c for quarters.

EGGS—Are in active demand, and sell readily in round lots on arrival at 22@23c per doz. We note sales of 500 doz at quotations.

FEATHERS—Are dull and lower, and in fair demand at 60@70c per lb.

FLAXSEED—Is unchanged, at $1 25 per bushel for prime on arrival.

GINSENG—The market is quiet at 55@60c, as to quality.

ONIONS—Are steady, with sales from store at $3@3 25 per bbl.

POULTRY—Receipts of chickens are liberal, and sales are made at from $3 to 4 for chickens and ducks.

POTATOES—Are in fair demand, and receipts are liberal. We quote at $2@2 15 per bbl, loose, and $2 75@3 per bbl, packed.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market to-day presented no features distinguishing it from its general tone for several days past. The offerings were liberal for the season, and prices are about the same as yesterday, all desirable samples bringing fair prices. The sales amounted to 37 hhds.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 27 hhds: 1 hhd Carroll county new leaf at $9 10; 1 hhd Carroll county lugs at $6 30; 3 hhds Hart county new leaf at $6 90 and $6 90; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at $5 10; 1 hhd Graves county new leaf at $7 20; 1 hhd Breckinridge county common leaf at $6 90; 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs at $6 30; 1 hhd Ballard county leaf at $9 60; 6 hhds Ballard county lugs at $5 55, 6 40, 5 95, 6 55, 6 90, 6 20; 1 hhd Christian county leaf at $9 20; 5 hhds Ohio county leaf at $9 10, 6 80, 6 60, 6 45, 6 40; 6 hhds Ohio county lugs and frozen leaf at $6 10, 5 75, 5 55, 5 70, 5, 4 55.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 14 hhds: 1 hhd Hart county common leaf at $11 25; 3 hhds Taylor county common lugs at $6 10, 6 70, 6 80; 5 hhds Taylor county common to good leaf at $7 40, 8 40, 8, 10, 11 25; 2 hhds factory lugs at $5, 5 10; 1 hhd Logan county common leaf at $8 80; 1 hhd Green county common leaf at $10; 1 hhd Green county common lugs at $6 95.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 10 hhds: 1 hhd new leaf Daviess county, $12; 4 hhds Monroe county common leaf, 6 40, 6 55, 6 60, 6 70; 1 hhd Meade county leaf, 6 30; 2 hhds Indiana leaf, 6 50, 6 50; 2 hhds Graves county leaf, 6 80, 6 80.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 6 hhds: 2 hhds Hart county leaf, $8 80, 12 50; 3 hhds Warren county leaf, $6 80, 8, 6 40; 1 hhd Barren county lugs and common leaf, $7.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 31, 1870.

CATTLE—We do not remember of seeing, at any one time, so many common, thin, scalawag cattle as there were on the market to-day. The offerings amounted to 576 head, and of this number there were not 100 good beeves. There were some 450 head sold at all kinds of prices. We do not see that there was any material change in prices for the high or good grades, but on the low grades, they sold for any price that could be obtained. Now that the pork-packers are beginning to slaughter hogs, there will be any amount of ribs and backbones thrown on the market, which will lessen the demand for beef, and parties who deal in cattle will have to be on their guard, or they will lose any amount of money on their operations. Good choice cattle will sell at any time, while thin cows, heifers and steers will go begging. We quote prices as follows: Choice shipping beeves, none on sale. Second quality, consisting of fleshy steers weighing from 1,200 to 1,500 lbs gross, $5 50 to $6 50. Oxen that are fat, $4 50@5 00. Choice butchers' stuff, consisting of fat cows, heifers and fancy steers, weighing from 800 to 1,000 lbs., sell at $5 to $5 50; but few bring the last named price. Second quality, $4@4 50; common at $3@3 50, and tailings at $2 to $2 50 per cwt gross. Fresh milkers sell as to quality, from $30 to $60 per head, but few selling and but little inquiry.

SHEEP—Common mixed lots are selling at $1 75 @2 50 per head, and heavy wethers sell at $3 50 to $5 00 per cwt when they weigh 120 to 140 lbs gross.

HOGS—The market showed a good deal of animation to-day, as C. W. Thomas & Co. were on the market buying. They bought some six hundred head to-day. They are now killing, and will kill some 800 head to-day. Other packers are ready to commence, but fear the warm weather. Should the weather turn out favorable in the next few days we look to see the receipts large and a heavy business commence at once. But as long as the warm weather continues we look to see but few hogs come to market, as they are better off in the country.

HORSES AND MULES.—Some five car-loads passed through our yards in the past three days, all bound for New Orleans. The market is reported well stocked and but few selling.

REPORTED BY SOUTHERN STOCK YARD COMPANY.

CATTLE—There have been about 300 head of cattle on the market since last reports, which have mostly changed hands by the butchers and different stock dealers, so that there are but few remaining left over unsold. Prices are ranging low, though there is but little if any change to note since last reports. Tailings and inferior stuff at 2 to 3c; common, 3½ to 4c; fair to good butcher stuff, 4½ to 5c, and for the best No. 1 steers and heifers, 5½ to 5¾c. Shipping cattle 6 to 7c; none selling.

HOGS—There were only about 250 head on the market to-day, which were disposed of very readily at former quotations. The weather being favorable, there seems to be a good feeling manifested, and should it continue cold enough for packers to operate there will be better prices obtained here. The firm of C. W. Thomas & Co. are killing to-day, and expect to continue as long as the weather is favorable. Hogs sold to-day at 6¾@7c for light, and 7¼@7½c for heavy. No. 1 hogs are selling higher by retail.

SHEEP—There are but few of this stock arriving, and the market is dull. Common to mixed lots, per head, $1@2 50, and by the pound, for the best butcher sheep, 3½@4c. Heavy well-fatted bring higher prices.

HORSES AND MULES—There seems to be but little doing in this class of stock. Now and then a car load pass through on their way to the Southern market, which is reported dull.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Four trains daily. Time, 4 hours.

Leave.		Arrive.
4:05 A. M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:55 P. M.
7:10 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	5:55 P. M.
3:55 P. M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:00 M.
11:10 P. M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	4:55 A. M.
5:55 A. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:55 A. M.
2:45 P. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:30 P. M.
4:55 P. M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:05 A. M.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

8:30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:20 P. M.
6.15 P. M.	No. 3 Memphis & N. O. Exp. (Daily.)	8:40 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
8:15 A. M.	No. 15 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:15 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:15 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:15 A. M.	No. 13, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:35 A. M.
2:20 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	12:30 P. M.
3:45 P. M.	Columbus Accom. North. N. Y. Express South.	5:45 P. M.
10:50 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.) Sunday special from Indianapolis.	11:30 P. M. / 1:40 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:00 A. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Daily except Sunday.)	1:30 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Every Day.)	1:15 P. M.
10:30 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. Leave Lou. daily except Sunday. Arrive daily.	6:30 A. M.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Morning Mail Boat	2:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Evening Express	5:00 A. M.	3:30 P. M.
On Sunday		3:30 P. M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN.
TICKETS TO THE
EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH
my1 dtf

The particulars of the Convention of Superintendents, to arrange a time schedule for the winter, will be found in local columns.

The number of passengers carried over the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, in the month of October, 1870, were 38,861, and the receipts amounted to $54,064 62.

Another set of hands have been added to the force on the Shelbyville railroad and the track is being laid half a mile a day, and in a few weeks the cars will be running to Shelbyville. The efficient President of the road, Mr. C. Harwood, is urging the work on in order to have the road completed before bad weather sets in.

The Goodman (Mississippi) Central Star of the 29th says: "At the meeting of the stockholders of the Mississippi Central railroad, letters were read from Colonel McComb, the president of the Southern Railroad Association, expressing his determination to comply fully with the agreement entered into in 1868. In the reorganization of the new board, General A. M. West was re-elected president; General M. P. Neely, secretary and treasurer, and General Walthall, attorney for the company."

The Batesville (Ark.) Times says: "The amended order of the County Court, passed last Tuesday, subscribing four hundred thousand dollars to the M. and N. C. R. R. will be found in another column. The essential change is in the manner of applying the subscription. The first order was not available until the road reached the northern line of the county; the amended order requires that work shall commence at this city, and when five miles of grading and masonry are completed fifty thousand dollars in bonds of the county shall be issued to the company, and so on through the county in both directions from this city. The appointment of Col. Black, Commissioner, and of L. H. Murray, agent of the county, is very judicious, while too much praise cannot be given Col. John M. Richardson for the energy and determination he has manifested in this behalf. Slowly and alone he has, step by step, pushed forward this great undertaking. We hope his zeal will not flag in the good work, but that he will continue to infuse life and energy into it. We are informed that the engineer corps is as far as Greenville, and will be in this city in a few days."

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1870.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

MAILS.	ARRIVES. Day.	ARRIVES. Night.	CLOSES. Day.	CLOSES. Night.
Cin. & Eastern	1:30 A.M. [illegible]	[illegible]	8:15	12:00
Indianapolis and Chicago	1:00	12:00	4:00	12:00
St. Louis	9:00	9:00	1:30	12:00
Memphis, Clarksville & New Orleans	[illegible]	12:00	[illegible]	12:00
Nashville, Chattanooga, &c.	[illegible]	10:00	[illegible]	12:00
Lebanon & Richmond Branch Railroad	[illegible]		[illegible]	12:00
Bardstown Branch	9:30		[illegible]	12:00
Lexington and Frankfort	11:30	7:00	2:30	12:00
L. & P. Way Mails	[illegible]		[illegible]	12:00
Cincinnati Mail Boats	6:30		6:00	
Evansville Mail Boat (leaves daily except Sundays)	[illegible]		[illegible]	
New Albany	[illegible]	9:00	[illegible]	12:00
Jeffersonville	[illegible]		[illegible]	12:00
North Vernon Way Mails	1:00			12:00
Shelbyville	11:30	7:30	2:00	12:00
Taylorsville Stage (Leaves Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)	12:30			12:00
Mt. Washington Stage (Leaves Tue. Thurs. & Sat.)	12:30			12:00
Shawneetown Stage (Leaves Mon. Wed. and Fri.)				12:00

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House.

The Witches of New York still holds the boards at the Opera House, and will be repeated again to-night. We renew our comment of yesterday morning that the play and Mr. Aiken's acting rather gains upon one. These sensational dramas depend so materially upon stage and scenic effects that the interest in the plot is often merged in its machinery. As in the play in question, the firing of the house in which lie the two insensible bodies, and its consequent display of red light, brings an enthusiastic encore from the house. But Mr. Aiken and his support are accorded more than the usual amount of applause in the dialogue of the play. Mr. Aiken has an easy, natural nonchalance that wins the liking and consequent encouragement of the house. When attempting the more impressive renderings incident to its melodramatic character, he is apt to fall into rant and rather to force the sympathy of his audience. The occasional flashes of his lost character as a gentleman in the broken down lawyer are not badly rendered by Mr. Aiken, and it is just such delicate touches that mark the good actor.

Mr. De Groat furnishes another instance of his really superior acting, and, withal, wonderful adaptability to entirely different parts, in his Isaac Abrams, the Jew. He has made the old man in each of his appearances this season only second in interest to the leading part itself. Indeed, his Mr. Boffin of a week or two ago was by all odds the most absorbing and successful impersonation of the play. He always knows his part, one of the most important elements of an actor's success, and his characters have evidenced, without an exception this season, a careful and painstaking study and a therefore correct conception.

Mr. Langdon makes not a bad Irishman, but his role is, without doubt, heavy tragedy. We have seldom, if ever, seen a better Macduff than that of his during Mr. Albaugh's engagement, or a more thoroughly finished character than his Rogue Riderhood during the same week. There is a somber, or rather pathetic, side of the Irish character, however, that is very happily caught by the gentleman in his Michael O'Kale. Messrs. Halpin and Duffield are young actors of a good deal of promise, but, like most young actors, they rather overdo their parts. Mr. Johnson makes a good Joe, the sensational reporter. Miss Cappell showed last night a visible improvement in simplicity and naturalness, as compared with her Coralie of the first evening.

There is a bright and sparkling element in Miss Palmer's acting that is very taking. She has made herself quite a favorite with the house since she has been with the company. The piece last night went off very smoothly and well, and to a fair house. The Ace of Spades is in rehearsal and will be produced, probably, on Friday night.

Masonic Temple.

The cosey little hall of Masonic Temple presents this week quite a brilliant appearance—the result of the labor and task of many fair hands. And the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home bids fair—we execrate a pun—to receive a most substantial assistance from the result of this festival. The ladies have been heartily and earnestly at work for some time past in making and completing the arrangements for the fair now in progress at Masonic Temple, and its success, *per se*, is assured from the very fact of such energy on their part. But to make it a success financially, which is much more material, the entire co-operation of at least the Masonic fraternity is necessary. If each Mason in the city were merely to attend with his family, such entrance fees would be a most acceptable assistance.

But there are so many attractive features connected with the fair that it well repays the attendance of any one, Masonic or otherwise. We notice among the more prominent articles offered for sale by lottery, an exceedingly handsome sewing machine, valued at over $100, a rich heavy rep silk dress, a full set of Blue Lodge jewels, that will be given to the Lodge receiving the most votes for the same, and a beautiful emblematic cake, one of the finest ever made in the city. We fear that this notice would become a mere catalogue were it to allude to even a moiety of the attractive articles displayed upon the several tables, but they present an array at once beautiful and substantial.

The fair continues with each night of the week, and appeals no less to the charitable than to the pleasure loving of our city.

Robinson's Circus.

James Robinson, the unrivalled bare-back rider of the world, comes to the city this week with a first-class circus company. The name of this great equestrian is alone sufficient to give ample warrant for the success of a circus company, but Robinson wishes to make "assurance doubly sure," and has gotten together a complete and excellent company. Mr. Robinson appears in all of his wonderful bare back and hurdle feats at each representation. The tent will be pitched at the corner of East and Chestnut, and the first performances will commence punctually at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and at 7:30 in the evening of Friday next.

Stage Gossip.

The seventy-seventh consecutive performance of Rip Van Winkle was that of Mr. Jefferson at Booth's Theater on last Saturday evening. On Monday he entered upon the twelfth week of his engagement. Mr. Jefferson comes West toward the end of the season.——A son of Mr. Jefferson, Charles B. Jefferson, has been engaged for the season by Mr. Baker, of the New Orleans Variety Theater. It is not stated how much of his father's talent he may have inherited, but he certainly will be tried by a high standard, arising from his birth. It is, perhaps, the most unfortunate thing in the world for a young man, adopting the profession of his father, to have that father illustrious in the profession. His proportions must be rounded and full, else the mantle falling upon him only serves to hide his more attenuated figure, and to effectually conceal even what minor beauty or grace of form he may naturally possess. He must fain equal or surpass the genius of his sire to gain the plaudits of the world.——And Christine Nilsson will certainly be in Indianapolis week after next. Prior engagements on both sides prevent her appearance here so early in the season.——The Davenport Brothers are in Richmond, Virginia.——Rose Hersee, with the Richings-Bernard Company, has made a success of her Zerlina in Fra Diavolo, and Marguerite, in the Huguenots. Her beauty, if nothing more, will bring braves from almost any house.——Lurline still holds the boards at Wood's Museum, New York. Pauline Markham has so far recovered from her recent accident as to reappear in her fascinating character. The *jeunesse dorée* of the metropolis are said to troop to the shrine of the blonde enchantress by hundreds, and that, too, it is whispered, to the exclusion of the Thompson. We may look out for a card of *congé* given to Miss Markham.——Edwin Booth carried away with him, for his share of the five nights in St. Louis, $6,500. A good week's work, in truth.——*La Petite Faust* has found a new exponent for the part of Marguerite in the person of Mlle. Elsie Persini, who has created quite a furore among the lovers of opera bouffe in New York city.——Mr. Falconer, of the Lyceum Theater, London, is said to be dying, caused by brooding over an unfavorable criticism of one of his plays in a London paper.——D. R. Allen's new theater in Chicago will be opened about the 7th inst.——The Lisa Weber Troupe was in Philadelphia last week.——The British Blondes, despite the defection of Beckett and Miss Weathersby, still hold together. We see that they were in Syracuse, N. Y., last week.——Lucille Western is still playing in East Lynne. How long, Lucille?

Sale of Blooded Horses.

We present below a list of the Golddust stock sold on yesterday by L. L. Dorsey, together with the names of purchasers and prices. The sale will be continued this morning at 10 o'clock, and it is stated that all the horses will be sold:

Bay stallion, Golden Rose, to Victor Newcomb	$1,000 00
Bay stallion, to R. H. Patterson, of Pittsburg	525 00
Bay stallion, to Stick & Co., Brookville, Penn.	760 00
Driving mare, Blanch Golddust, to Stick & Co., Brookville, Penn.	710 00
Driving mare, Livia Golddust, to Mr. Aldrich, Chicago, Ill	380 00
Gelding, Warwick Golddust, to R. H. Patterson, Pittsburg	1,035 00
Gelding, Con Golddust, to Mr. Green, Utica, N. Y.	1,700 00
Stallion colt, Starlight, to Mr. Aldrich, Chicago	1,500 00
Chestnut stallion colt, to A. Lauder, South Norwick, Conn.	445 00
Chestnut stallion colt, to Benson Ormsby, Kentucky	575 00
Brown stallion colt, to Mr. Aldrich, Chicago	525 00
Brown stallion colt, to Col. Todd, Ky.	315 00
Bright chestnut filly, to Geo. Shater, Crawford county, Penn.	215 00
Golden chestnut filly, to J. W. Hornesby, Kentucky	405 00
Golddust filly, to Mr. Green, Utica, N.Y.	250 00
Bay filly, to Mr. Flagg	300 00
Chestnut filly, to J. W. Hornesby, Ky.	310 00
Flora Golddust and mate, to Col. Todd, Kentucky	1,100 00
Sorrel saddle mare, to R. H. Patterson, Pittsburg	215 00
Iron gray stallion, to R. H. Patterson, Pittsburg	335 00
Golddust, farm horse, to R. H. Patterson, Pittsburg	230 00
Golddust colt, two-year, to Dennis Long, Ky.	240 00
Driving mare, Lydia Golddust, to Tucker Colquet, Georgia	1,100 00
Driving mare, Lou Golddust, to Tucker Colquet, Georgia	1,6 0 00
Twenty-five horses. Total	[illegible]3,741 00

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The City Council meets to-night.

Mr. Joseph Odell, editor of the Lafayette Journal, is in the city.

The city police made five hundred and twenty-two arrests during last month.

Complaint is made by citizens in the neighborhood of Oak and Third streets of the execrable condition of those streets.

The new market-house on Market street, between Second and Third, will be completed and ready for occupation by the latter part of next week.

Julia Holmes, aged forty, was taken to the First-street station-house by Officer Johnson, charged with drunkenness and swearing on Main street.

A colored porter on one of the Louisville mail boats, named Lawrence Minor, is a petitioner for the office of Appraiser, in this city, under the new port of entry bill.

The Democratic meeting at "The Point" last night was largely attended, and was addressed by Hon. Boyd Winchester, Gen. G. W. Chilton, Frank McGuire, and Albert S. Willis. The meeting was very harmonious, and the speeches were well received.

The officers of the different railroads of the South and West met at the Galt House yesterday to take into consideration the adoption of a schedule of time for trains between New Orleans, Mobile and the Northern States. A schedule was agreed upon, which goes into effect on the 20th inst.

John Davis, a negro boy, aged eighteen, yesterday broke through Mrs. Gumbert's show window, on Preston street, between Market and Jefferson, and took therefrom six silver watches and one Smith & Wesson pistol, for which offense he was arrested and brought to the First-street station-house by Officers Haffner and Duerbacher.

The tearing up of Jefferson street, preparatory to the laying of the Nicolson pavement, has interrupted the passage of the Fourth-street cars further in town than the crossing at Fourth and Jefferson. An improvised revolving table near the crossing still permits the running of the cars on their usual time up and down Walnut and out to Cedar Hill.

The Young Men's Christian Association are now engaged in removing from the rooms over the Central Market House to the Church building, corner of Fifth and Walnut, formerly occupied by the Unitarian denomination, and will have their new quarters ready to receive the public some time during next week, of which due notice will be given.

The merchant tailoring establishment of T. Sholl, near the corner of Brook and Market streets, was entered Tuesday night and about one hundred and fifty dollars' worth of clothing, consisting of overcoats, dress coats, pantaloons, &c., was taken away. Two young men named Ed. Marrin and Joseph Martin are suspected by the police, who are on their trail.

Yesterday Carrie Woods, an American girl, aged 22, and Mollie Mason, also an American girl, aged 18, met on Lafayette street to decide a dispute, and were having a lively set-to, when Officer Wm. May stepped up to quell the disturbance. Each of the damsels, transferring their animosity to the policeman, set upon him and engaged him in a tussle in which he lost his badge. He afterwards succeeded in securing the two women whom he carried to the First-street station-house, where Carrie Woods was subsequently bailed out, Mollie Mason remaining.

OUR CONNECTIONS.

The Southern Trans-Continental Railroad.

Under the terms of the charter granted by the Texas Legislature, in August last, the Southern Trans-Continental Railway Company was organized fully on Monday last, at a meeting of the stockholders, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York city. The following persons were elected directors: Messrs. Marshall O. Roberts, E. B. Hart, J. W. Grey, Ed. Westen, W. R. Stewart, Ames Van Wert, John C. Fremont, H. G. Stebbins, W. R. Travers, John Jacob Astor, Ed. Pierrepont of New York; J. W. Throckmorton, B. F. Grafton, G. H. Giddings, J. D. Cameron, W. M. Harrison, W. F. Clark, of Texas; J. B. Bowman, Z. F. Smith, of Kentucky; George Maney, of Tennessee; C. F. Holly, of New Mexico; R. M. Bishop, of Ohio; N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; John W. Forney, of Pennsylvania; W. S. Sherrod, of Alabama; M. C. Hunter, of Indiana; S. W. Morton, of Kentucky; J. M. Tibbitts, of Washington City, and E. W. Rice, of Iowa.

It is the design of this company to absorb and take the place of the old Memphis, El Paso and Pacific company, and to use its property and land grant from the State of Texas. The new company will be prepared in a few weeks to complete the one hundred miles graded from Jefferson, and to put the same in operation. A bill giving them a charter and land grant from El Paso, on the west boundary of Texas, to San Diego on the Pacific coast, was passed by the United States Senate in June last, and will no doubt be passed by the House in December and become a law. The friend of the South will not reasonably vote against this grant of lands across the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, now traversed by the Camanche Indians, after hundreds of millions of acres have been given to more than twenty roads in the Northern States and Territories. It would be an act of injustice should not even Northern members of Congress make an exception of this grant in pledging to vote away no more lands.

With the liberal grants of the State of Texas, and those asked of the United States Congress, the company will rapidly push to completion this grand enterprise of a third Pacific railway, for the South. Kentucky and Tennessee are specially interested in the terminal point of the Southern Pacific road being at Memphis, as this directly accommodates these States, while the connections offered to Vicksburg and New Orleans, as well as to Cairo and St. Louis, leave no cause of complaint to any part of the Union.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Man and His Wife Run Into by a Railroad Train and Instantly Killed—Heartless Conduct of the Woman's Father.

The train due at Jeffersonville at 12 m. yesterday morning, when two miles this side of Columbus, Ind., ran into a wagon containing a man named Freeman and his wife, instantly killing both and so wounding the horse that he was afterward shot. It appears that several wagons had preceded the one occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Freeman over the crossing where the accident occurred. When the approaching train was discovered, warning was shouted the man and woman of their imminent danger, but for some reason they neglected the caution. The train caught the wagon just in the middle of the crossing, tearing it all to pieces, making mince-meat of the unfortunate Mrs. Freeman, and carrying her husband a short distance on the cow-catcher, only to throw his lifeless and mangled form beside the road. It is said that Mrs. Freeman's father arrived on the scene of the sad accident a short time after its occurrence, but, attending not at all to the fate of his daughter, coolly proceeded to the repairing of the damage done the horse an wagon. The train was promptly stopped and backed to the luckless spot, but the officers, finding that no assistance could be rendered, proceeded on their way, arriving in Jeffersonville on time.

Matrimonial.

The last of the brilliant series of weddings in the city thus far this fall was that of Mr. George Starkey and Miss Julia Pannell, at Calvary Church, last evening, Rev. Dr. Platt, the step-father of the bride, officiating. Miss Pannell was formerly of Petersburg, Virginia, but her long residence here warrants us in claiming her as a charming representative of the fair daughters of the city. The ceremonies last evening were exceptionally pleasant, even to the large assemblage in the church—that to the twain made one, such ceremony was the most charming and interesting of their respective lives is a foregone conclusion. The bridal party was completed by Messrs. Richard Starkey, James Buckner, Charles Platt and Mr. Beverly as groomsmen, with Misses Mary Mead, Kate Massey, Virginia Thompson and Dora Bridgeford for bridesmaids.

The reception at the residence of Mr. G. W. Norton last night was a brilliant sequel to the wedding of the evening before at Dr. W. B. Caldwell's. The groom and bride, Mr. Ernest Norton and Miss Anna Eliza Caldwell, received the congratulations of the host of friends present. May the journey of the happy couple down life's stream be as auspicious as the opening day of their wedded life.

The Death of Mr. Hermann Newcomb.

Mr. Hermann W. Newcomb, son of H. D. Newcomb, of this city, died suddenly at Philadelphia yesterday morning at 4 o'clock. He had been ill with typhoid fever for several days past, but frequent telegrams received by his family gave no cause for alarm. Yesterday morning, however, an urgent dispatch was received by his father demanding his immediate presence in Philadelphia, as the disease had taken a dangerous form. Mr. Newcomb was making preparations for departure on the next train, when a second telegram arrived, giving the sad news of his son's death. Mr. Newcomb was a young man of quite remarkable intelligence, giving promise of a brilliant future. He had been for the past two years attending the medical lectures in Philadelphia under Prof. Gross, and had but recently graduated. He was with Dr. Gross at the time of his death, and had that gentleman's family as ministers in his fatal illness. The whole community unites in sincere and hearty sympathy with the bereaved relatives of this young gentleman, but those who knew him personally feel a kinship in the sorrow that his death has brought.

Theft.

Yesterday evening Dan Merrigan and John Colway were arrested by Officers Slater and Cave and lodged in jail, on a charge of stealing a watch from William Fisharty. Colway was arrested some time ago upon the same charge, but was discharged in the examining court, the owner of the watch not appearing. Yesterday morning Fisharty arrived from New York and recognized the watch, which was still in the hands of the officers, and the parties were arrested as above mentioned. One of them was recognized by the man robbed as one of the thieves.

Serious Accident.

Early yesterday morning, officers White and Slater found a man lying insensible in the gutter at the corner of Main and Ninth streets. The rear part of a wagon standing near, with the front wheels and horses missing, led to the belief that the man had been driving in town, probably from the country, and that his horses had run away, throwing him out and leading to his injury. He was so badly hurt that he was unable to give his name or residence, and was therefore carried to the city hospital.

Meeting of the Board of Trade.

A meeting of the members of the Louisville Board of Trade will be held this (Thursday) evening to consider the question of reported injury to the navigation of the Ohio river, by the completion of the Newport and Cincinnati railroad bridge upon the present plan.

THE TEST CASE.

Arguments in the City Court Yesterday in the Case of the Commonwealth vs. Robert Fox, Sam. Fox, and Horace Pearce.

This case, which first came up in the City Court on Monday last, and the points of which have heretofore been published, was argued before Judge Price yesterday afternoon. The two Foxes and Pearce (three colored men) were charged with disorderly conduct, by getting in the Walnut-street cars, near Tenth street, and refusing to leave the car when ordered to do so by the driver, he being instructed by the railroad company not to allow people of color to ride in those cars. Quite an interest was manifested in the case, as was apparent by the very large attendance of colored citizens. The case was opened by Colonel J. H. Ward, for the defense, who made an able and an elaborate argument upon the rights of colored citizens under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. We present an abstract of his argument:

ARGUMENT OF COL. J. H. WARD.

May it please your Honor: In proceeding to argue this case we are well aware that we are consuming much time in its consideration, but we deem it one of importance. Your Honor has listened to us with patience and attention through the length of this case. It is well understood in this community that there is a prejudice against a certain class of citizens. It is also well understood that the late laws of the United States have put them in a different position from that occupied heretofore. And in the case here presented we claim that we have done nothing more than we have the right to do.

This difficulty occurred on last Sunday. The evidence has been heard, and there can be no difference, I presume, about the facts. On Sunday afternoon about three o'clock, as a car was coming up Walnut street, three or four colored persons got upon the car, took seats inside, paid their fare, which was turned down in the box by the driver. Soon after a passenger told them they must get out, and were then told by the driver that they could not ride upon that line. The colored men said they wanted to reason about it, and asked why they could not. The driver called other drivers to his assistance, and put them out, kicking them and applying abusive epithets to them. They came back into the car with stones in their hands, but insulted no one nor used any boisterous language. These are about the facts in the case. The question we propose to discuss this evening is whether or not they were exercising their rights and doing nothing more than their rights. The Walnut-street railway is a common carrier, and your Honor knows that a common carrier is responsible for extraordinary care and insurance against anything but the act of God, and you are also aware of the exceptions to this rule. Our first position, then, is that the Central Passenger Railway Company is a common carrier, and does not stand in the position of a private individual running a vehicle, a vehicle in which he has a right to contract to carry anybody and refuse to carry anybody else. As a common carrier this road is allowed certain exclusive privileges, and in consideration of these it becomes, in one sense, a public officer, and owes a duty to the public. I do not propose to detain your Honor by reading cases. I refer you to the charter of the company, and their contract with the city. They have no other rights than those granted to all railroad companies. [Col. Ward then read from Parsons on Contracts and from Wendell's Reports to show the duties of common carriers.]

Now, there can be no exception here except of persons of bad character, or who misbehave in such public conveyance. The strongest illustration of this point is given in the case of Duane, on page 615. He had been expelled from San Francisco by a vigilance committee, with the distinct warning that he would be killed if he returned. He sought and obtained passage on board of a ship bound thence. The Captain ascertaining afterward these facts put him on board another ship and returned him to the point from which he embarked, though the Captain knew that Duane would be hung if he returned to San Francisco, and most likely refused to carry him there. On that account the court did not look at it so, and awarded the plaintiff heavy damages against him for a violation of duty as a common carrier. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the court. Now there is laid down every principle covering this case, and if there was nothing else in it this would be sufficient to settle the whole thing. But it is claimed that this common carrier had a right to provide rules of its own under the common law. This law is settled in the various States, and we find that the common law gives strength to it. The decisions are that common carriers may limit their responsibility by giving to the public due notice. This has been well settled. There is a decision in Kentucky by Chief Justice Robinson which settles the case conclusively.

* * * * * * *

They have failed to show that any such notice has been given, or that such were the rules of the company. On the contrary, it is shown that colored men have been permitted to ride on the cars heretofore. It is not pretended even that such notice was in the cars.

Forget, if you please, who it was that asked to be carried on these cars, and suppose it had been three white men who had gone forcibly into the car, taken their seats, and deposited their fare in the box, which the driver had received and turned down, would they not have done as these colored men have done? and would they not have been supported by any man of any spirit and sense of honor? I was shown that there was no disorderly conduct on the part of the negroes; on the contrary, they were exceedingly well behaved. Can the fact that they are colored people militate against them? They are human beings, and any negro in the city of Louisville, who may come here, has a right, as a human being, to demand this of the company. It is a small matter to assess a fine of from five to twenty dollars for disorderly conduct, and that to us is no great thing; but it is a great thing for us to know whether or not we are to be debarred from all protection from injustice and wrong. They are good citizens, good and well behaved, and they ask for simple justice and nothing more.

* * * * * * *

Col. Ward was followed by L. A. Wood, Esq., in behalf of the defense, and the case closed with the argument of Samuel A. Atchison, Esq., for the prosecution. He spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF S. A. ATCHISON, ESQ.

May it Please Your Honor—The charge in this case is that of disorderly conduct. The latitude which the argument has taken has been a matter of surprise to me, and, I doubt not, to the court also. I shall not endeavor to reply to the various arguments of the gentlemen, but shall confine myself to the issues in the case. It would be impossible for me to do so in any ordinary time. I wish simply to show that the accused are guilty of disorderly conduct. That is the point upon which the Commonwealth has the affirmative and which we are to make out. This railroad is a corporation, recognized by our charter, and a great many disabilities are attached to it. It is a public institution—a public benefit. It draws, as it were, the outskirts of the city together; and, while many restrictions of a peculiar character are enforced upon it, the question presented is, has it not the right to make rules by which their duties are to be performed. Have they no rights? It is no where shown here that this road does not afford facilities for the conveyance of colored men. These gentlemen have labored diligently and eloquently to show this and have failed to do it. If you start to travel on any of the railroads leading from this city you will discover that there are different cars for different persons. So it is in this case; the negroes have their place on the cars and should keep it. You would not think of going to the ladies' car unless you were entitled to admission there. These negroes have taken the wrong course. The law in the case, as referred to by Col. Ward, is applicable to a civil action, and comes under the head of an action for damage. To illustrate the point we will say you go to a hotel, a house of public accommodation, and are refused admission—is it your duty to insist on remaining? Certainly not. What is your remedy? It is a clearly established maxim that no injury is without a remedy. Then these men should apply in a civil court for damages. That is the only way, and the Colonel cannot point to a single case in any other way. Therefore, I say that civil rights and the Fifteenth amendment have nothing to do in this case. The question is: have they sought a proper way to present their case? They are here on the charge of disorderly conduct. The facts are, that they came into the car; that they are ejected from the car and return in such a manner as to manifest an intention on their part to carry out what they considered the inforcement of their rights. Granting, for the sake of argument, that they had a right to ride, then they should have left the car under protest and brought a civil suit for damages. This corporation must have some rules governing this matter, and when these parties resist these are they not directly guilty of disorderly conduct? I leave the case with your Honor.

His Honor took the case under advisement, and announced that his decision would be rendered to-morrow (this) morning.

HOMICIDE.

The Shooting of James Frazee—Testimony before the Coroner's Jury.

Yesterday morning Coroner Weber held an inquest on the body of James Frazee, who was shot by William White, on Sunday night last, at the corner of Walnut and Hancock streets. The testimony elicited furnishes but few, if any, additional facts to those hitherto published, and is as follows:

Otto Litcum—I am boarding at Dr. Frazee's. Was present when deceased was shot, at corner Hancock and Walnut streets. Frazee and White met, and the former asked, "are you the man who drew a pistol on me?" when White at once shot him. He must have had his pistol in his hand, as he did not have time to draw one. White, immediately after the shot, wheeled and ran, when Frazee followed up, drew a pistol and snapped it at him, after which he walked into Dr. McBurnie's office. The pistol Frazee had he got from me, having asked me to loan him one. It was loaded at the time. Deceased did not draw his weapon until after he was wounded by White. The whole matter transpired very quietly.

A. G. Palledge—Resides on Fifth street. On the night of shooting met deceased and went to Schad's with some friends and drank beer; afterwards went to Bachheimer's and drank more beer. We were both pretty full. While up town we drank more and went to the house of Fannie Wells, where we met White, and I introduced Frazee, I believe, to White. Deceased and White had a dispute on the porch of the house, of which I do not know the particulars. Frazee was told that White, during the dispute, had a pistol in his hand, and he asked me if I saw it, and I answered no. After we left the house and had walked as far as Hancock and Walnut, White approached us, when Frazee asked him, "are you the man who drew a pistol on me a little while ago?" to which White replied, "yes, I am, why?" and with this he drew a pistol and fired without another word. Did not see Frazee draw a pistol previous to being shot, but would have seen it had he done so.

Dr. McBurnie, physician—About 11 o'clock Sunday night, deceased was brought into my office. The ball entered about one inch from the naval, and passed obliquely downward and outward.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC RALLIES.

The Last Week of the Campaign.

During the week Democratic meetings will be held at the following times and places:

Thursday night, Nov. 3, corner Fifteenth and Walnut.

Friday night, Nov. 4, corner Clay and Madison.

Saturday night, Nov. 5, corner Ninth and Broadway.

Monday night, Nov. 7, Court-house.

The meetings will be addressed by the following speakers:

Hon. Boyd Winchester, Gen. Basil W. Duke,
Hon. Littleton Cooke, Hon. A. T. Pope,
Gen. G. W. Chilton, Albert S. Willis, Esq.,
Frank Maguire, Esq., Judge J. Hop Price.

Hon. Robert Mallory, of Oldham, will speak at the meeting on Thursday evening, November 3d.

Hon. John Young Brown will speak at the last grand rally at the Court-house, on Monday evening, November 7th.

☞ A careless man in Schenectady threw a kiss to his little daughter in the street. Another man's wife stood in range and thought the kiss meant for her, so she made a similar demonstration. Her husband just then, unluckily, came upon the scene and witnessed the transaction. He was very mad and his anger caused him to thrash the father of the aforementioned little daughter. The result is an assault and battery suit.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. HOP PRICE, JUDGE.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.

The cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct were disposed of as follows:

John McBride, Pat Hanley, A. B. Reynolds, Michael Flynn, Edward Sale, John Gilden, Chas. Wilson, David Ingram, F. Rudolph, Daniel Ulrich, fined $5 each; J. Burkler, fined $10; W. Lappay, fined $5 and held in $200 for one month; Henry Bowles, R. Cunningham, —— Murphy, Annie Wilson, George McMullen, Sarah Stone, discharged.

Henry Goldemeir, abuse of family; fined $20.

John Beybeck, refusing to assist an officer; continued.

S. Frank, assault on Mollie Kemp and others; bail in $200 to answer.

John Russell, abuse of family; bail in $100 to keep the peace for three months.

W. W. Owens, bailed out of jail.

Olive Cronwell, stealing clothing from Thos. McMurray; discharged.

George Pennington, cutting George Atkinson with intent to kill; continued for two weeks.

L. D. Gambrall, shooting C. Gambrall with intent to kill; bail in $400 to answer.

C. Gambrall, shooting at Geo. Gambrall with intent to kill; discharged.

Frank Everly, peace warrant by Ed. Hemlock; bond in sum of $100 for three months.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. T. B. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

ORDERS.

Frank Keiser vs. Helen Keiser. This was a suit for divorce wherein a decree was rendered dismissing the plaintiff's petition and adjudging plaintiff to pay the costs of the cause and an attorney's fee to defendant's counsel. An attachment as of contempt was to-day issued against plaintiff to compel him to obey the orders made herein.

SUITS INSTITUTED.

George Williams vs. G. E. Cooke et al. Suit to recover judgment for $180, due on account of work done and materials furnished and for enforcement of mechanic's lien on the property to secure payment of same.

Henry Burkhardt, administrator, vs. John H. Burkhardt et al. Suit for settlement of plaintiff's accounts as administrator of estate of Wm. Burkhardt, deceased.

Max B. Summler vs. S. W. Holmes et al. Attachment suit for $151 90, for services rendered defendants in taking applications for life insurance for them.

Stephen H. Reid's administrator vs. Stephen H. Reid's heirs. Suit to settle accounts of administrator and to sell real estate to pay debts, the personalty being insufficient.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. HENRY J. STITES, JUDGE.

A. O. Bannon & Co. vs. J. Triedman; dismissed.

A. M. Burbank vs. Julius Barbaroux; dismissed.

S. C. Tapper vs. Reed & Mount, W. R. Thomson vs. Joseph Mitchell, and Frank Middleton vs. Daniel Brown; severally assigned to the 21st day of December for trial.

Isaac S. Catlin vs. R. A. Bell; assigned to Dec. 16th for trial.

Jacob and Caroline Baker vs. City, Chas. and Ann O. King vs. City; severally assigned to Dec. 16th for trial.

James H. Maddox vs. Warren P. Young; assigned to 15th inst. for trial.

Samuel K. Page's heirs vs. Wm. Hurst, et al.; case abated as against Edward M. Page, deceased. Jury trial and evidence heard in part against remaining defendants, and continued till to-day.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Waller Colman vs. R. H. Thomas; replications to pleas filed.

Oliver Strother vs. Rodney J. Lee; new suit and judgment for double costs.

Caroline Lipe vs. Herman Hirsch. This is an action brought by the plaintiff, who is a citizen of Ohio, to recover $5,000 damages for violence to person. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff and assessed the damages at $3,000. Judgment entered accordingly.

George Washington vs. George Munz; action for damages for assault. Jury trial. Evidence heard in part.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported Expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL by DANIEL JAMES, *Attorney at Law, Frankfort.*

FRANKFORT, Nov. 2, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Bullock vs. Rennick, Bickman; reversed.
Smedley, &c., vs. Vonruden, Bickman; affirmed.
Calhoun, &c., vs. Johnson, McLean; reversed.
Ray vs. Walker, Bickman; affirmed.
Housman vs. Lyles, McCracken; affirmed.
Ormsby and ux. vs. Zanone and ux., Louisville Chancery; affirmed.
Field vs. Field's adm'r., Daviess; reversed.
Blakely, &c., vs. Dearing, Caldwell; affirmed.
Champlin vs. Hewlett, Christian; reversed.
Wade vs. Kerley, Simpson; affirmed.
Boyd vs. Cash, &c., Lyon; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Stewart vs. Barrow, Louisville Chancery; opinion slightly modified and petition for rehearing overruled.
Tucker vs. Fogle, Marion;
Clay vs. Spratt & Co., Jefferson;
Durrett vs. Bouche, Louisville Chancery; petitions for rehearing filed.
Cox vs. Louisville and Nashville railroad, Marion; motion to file petition for rehearing overruled.
McBean vs. Rickey &c., McCracken;
Leak vs. Brown, McCracken; continued until next term.
Adams Express Co. vs. Fels, McCracken.
Bowman vs. Wright, McCracken;
Smedley vs. Linn, McCracken;
Davis vs. Rice, &c., McCracken;
Morton vs. Halloran & Co., McCracken;
Peay's adm'r vs. Minter's heirs, Marshall; submitted on briefs.

The Docket of this Court will be closed for Winter Term on the 16th November, 1870.

OFFICERS OF ELECTION.

A Complete List of Judges, Clerks and Sheriffs.

The following complete list of officers of election who enter upon their duties on Tuesday next, has been kindly furnished us by Mr. W. E. Loran, of the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson County Court:

First Precinct, First Ward—Jarred Gosnell and John R. Chambers, judges; S. W. Young, clerk; Harvey Best, sheriff.

Second Precinct, First Ward—Jacob Babb and Fred Behm, judges; Wm. Klooz, clerk; Pat Mahoney, sheriff.

Third Precinct First Ward,—Michael Hargaden and George Markle, judges; Charles B. Clark, clerk; Henry Faust, Sheriff.

First Precinct, Second Ward—J. J. T. Murray and J. C. Ameling, judges; Samuel R. Johnston, clerk; Jacob Pfafinger, sheriff.

Second Precinct, Second Ward—J.P. Havard and Philip Gernert, judges; J. Lauer, clerk; Jacob Meffert, sheriff.

Third Precinct, Second Ward—Jacob Rupp and Stephen Schwind, judges; Fred. Zibel, clerk; Jacob Rupp, Jr., sheriff.

First Precinct, Third Ward—H. McClaran and E. Soker, judges; A. Cooper, clerk; Fred. Apel, sheriff.

Second Precinct, Third Ward—John E. Carr and J. P. Sacksteder, judges; Peter Sacksteder, clerk; George Hill, sheriff.

Third Precinct, Third Ward—Jilson Payne and Gotlieb Meyer, judges; Fred. Freshcolk, clerk; James P. Kennedy, sheriff.

Fourth Precinct, Third Ward—David Mangrum and Richard Watts, judge; John Batzer, clerk; John Banks, sheriff.

First Precinct, Fourth Ward—John Osner and E. S. Watts, judges; James Bradley, clerk; W. O'Connor, sheriff.

Second Precinct, Fourth Ward—Thos. P. Baird and Charles Obst, judges; R. W. Bull, clerk; Fr. Milam, sheriff.

Third Precinct, Fourth Ward—Chas. Sauter and John Dunn, judges; W. C. Nones, clerk; George Hart, sheriff.

Fourth Precinct, Fourth Ward—D. Lukenbill and Reuben Rucker, judges; Wm. H. Watts, clerk; H. T. Figg, sheriff.

First Precinct, Fifth Ward—T. Arterburn and John Rudd, judges; Charles Winkler, clerk; J. McMichael, sheriff.

Second Precinct, Fifth Ward—C. O. Smith and John Mehringer, judges; Pat H. Bland, clerk; H. J. Mehringer, sheriff.

Third Precinct, Fifth Ward—Lewis N. Johnson and J. B. Green, judges; J. F. Babbitt, clerk; Wm. Ripards, sheriff.

First Precinct, Sixth Ward—J. M. Stephens and W. P. Shepherd, judges; W. Stephens, clerk; C. Jennie, sheriff.

Second Precinct, Sixth Ward—Thomas Mitchell and C. Sheper, judges; D. M. Kepley, clerk; Louis Sale, sheriff.

Third Precinct, Sixth Ward—B. F. Camp and George Holmes, judges; Ed. Colgan, clerk; G. L. Smith, sheriff.

First Precinct, Seventh Ward—Ed. Hughes and J. J. Hirschbuhl, judges; Geo. T. Megowan, clerk; Alex. Scott, sheriff.

Second Precinct, Seventh Ward—Saml. Matlack and Jacob Schmitt, judges; Wm. Boggs, clerk; I. Dolfinger, sheriff.

Third Precinct, Seventh Ward—Robt. J. Ormsby and Thos. Balman, judges; D. F. Hogan, clerk; Robert Seay, sheriff.

First Precinct, Eighth Ward—George C. Shadburne and Ben. Bell, judges; Henry Fry, clerk; Hugh Curry, sheriff.

Second Precinct, Eighth Ward—Jos. Clement and George Dietz, judges; A. B. Fontaine, clerk; Wm. Naily, sheriff.

Third Precinct, Eighth Ward—Wm. Hurst and A. Y. Johnson, judges; A. J. Downing, clerk; B. Hurst, sheriff.

First Precinct, Ninth Ward—Richard Ronald and Martin Woeflin, judges; H. Sommerville, clerk; S. M. Parsell, sheriff.

Second Precinct, Ninth Ward—Jos. B. Read and Thos. C. Pomeroy, judges; John W. Nevin, clerk; C. J. Amiss, sheriff.

Third Precinct, Ninth Ward—Geo. McKinney and Jno. Graham, judges; Samuel Gill, clerk; Ed. Fuller, sheriff.

Fourth Precinct, Ninth Ward—F. Hamel and Dr. Williams judges; Chas. Sonne, clerk; Mat. Lyons, sheriff.

First Precinct, Tenth Ward—James White and Wm. Tiernay, judges; C. Graff, clerk; Jack Smith, sheriff.

Second Precinct, Tenth Ward—A. W. Waller and Jas. D. Hamilton, judges; Wm. Martin, clerk; Jno. E. Lane, sheriff.

Third Precinct, Tenth Ward—Louis Eichrodt and S. A. Miller, judges; Jno. McKnight, clerk; Henry Jenks, sheriff.

Fourth Precinct, Tenth Ward—Jno. Harrison and Wm. Fleming, judges; John Coakley, clerk; Jno. Haskins, sheriff.

First Precinct, Eleventh Ward—Jos. Gault and M. Curtayne, judges; L. M. Hamel, clerk; Jos. C. Bairo, sheriff.

Second Precinct, Eleventh Ward—Geo. Fitzgerald and Henry Denhard, judges; Jas. Fitzgerald, clerk; H. Perry, sheriff.

Third Precinct, Eleventh Ward—S. B. Shipp and George Frank, judges; W. W. Twyman, clerk; Dan Brandt, sheriff.

Fourth Precinct, Eleventh Ward—John D. Giecke and A. Cunningham, judges; R. C. Jones, clerk; Jas. Leonard, sheriff.

First Precinct, Twelfth Ward—John Burns and John Hambaugh, judges; Levi Kean, clerk; M. Woodruff, sheriff.

Second Precinct, Twelfth Ward—Wm. Smith and Wm. Boyce, judges; Jesse Trull, clerk; Chas. W. Field, Jr., sheriff.

Third Precinct, Twelfth Ward—Jas. A. Graves and Stephen Smith, judges; Samuel Smith, clerk; Adam Frentz, sheriff.

Fourth Precinct, Twelfth Ward—Harry Newhall and Wm. Shane, judges; S. Butterfield, clerk; A. J. Harrington, sheriff.

The county officers remain the same as appointed last July. Officers of the election are requested to call at the County Court Clerk's office and get the poll books this week.

☞ A case came up recently before a bench of English magistrates of cruelty to animals, in clipping the ears of a dog. Surgeons testified that the ear of a dog is a most sensitive part, and that chopping off a part of it, however skillfully done, must produce excruciating pain. The magistrates decided that as fashion had made the act customary, only a nominal fine was required. It is suggested that child murder and some other crimes are rapidly becoming customary, if not fashionable, and that a strict consistency would require treating them with similar leniency.

CITY FEATURES.

Look Here.

New musical goods just arrived and for sale cheap at Will S. Hays', 150 Fourth street.

Brides and Bridegrooms, Attention!

Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Dorsey's Great Sale.

The sale of L. L. Dorsey's fine stock offers superior inducements to persons wanting fine stock of all character, and will be continued to-day at 10 o'clock. S. S. Meddis.

☞ The Russia and Saratoga trunk for ladies is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. No amount of exposure to the weather injures them or their contents. Thieves cannot cut them open, and even a Louisville hack-driver cannot break them—D. O'Hare, 142 Main street.

☞ The second gallery on Main, below Fourth street, is J. C. Elrod's, who, everybody knows, has the best light, makes the best pictures in every style, and for less money.

☞ Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Why are We

successful? Because we keep better goods and sell them cheaper than any similar establishment on the American continent, and never misrepresent anything, at the Universal Exposition, 68 Fourth street.

☞ If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

The Sale of L. L. Dorsey's

splendid horses will be continued promptly today at 10 o'clock. S. S. Meddis.

☞ Remember, that D. O'Hare's Great Trunk House is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can buy one trunk at the lowest wholesale price.

Through Tickets

for five cents, on the Walnut and Cedar Hill cars, to the Universal Exposition, Fourth, near Main.

☞ The A No. 1 sole leather trunks at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Look to Your Children.

Diarrhea, Dysentery, and Summer Complaint are cured by Mrs. Whitcomb's Sirup, which is sold for 25 cents a bottle. See advertisement.

☞ Remember, that the Trunk that D. O'Hare advertises to sell a $1 50 has rollers on and a tray in it.

☞ During the last trip of the R. C. Gray up the Arkansas river, one of her passengers, Mr. Mathew Hixson, of the well-known firm of Saddler & Hixson, at Robertson's Landing, was suffering from a severe attack of fever and ague. It is said chills on the Arkansas river are the worst in the world and the hardest to cure. Captain Metcalfe, of the boat, sympathising with him in his sufferings, gave him a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup, or Improved Chill Cure. The Captain says he never travels without it. Read what Mr. Hixson says in regard to it:

SHOAL CREEK, JOHNSON CO., ARK., June 2, 1870.

Capt. Wm. Metcalfe:

DEAR SIR—After my compliments, I will say the bottle of Wintersmith's Chill Cure stopped the chills on me without any other medicine. I am now entirely well. I left Little Rock, &c., &c. Respectfully, MATHEW HIXON.

☞ You can buy a nice valise at D. O'Hare's for $1 00. Best if it you can.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Nov. 3.

New Albany has twenty physicians.

Treasurer Graf goes to Indianapolis to-day for settlement with the State.

Fine cattle were sold in the stock yards yesterday at the rate of 4½ cents per pound, live weight.

John Hey, a well-known citizen of this place, is seriously ill, and fears are entertained that he will not recover.

Tom Burke was on another drunk Tuesday, and was lodged in the station. For the fortieth time he promised to drink no more.

On next Sunday, Hon. John M. Wilson lectures in the state Prison South, at Jeffersonville, at 11 a. m., and Rev. H. R. Naylor preaches at 3 p. m.

Mr. William Warren, of Boone township, Harrison county, informs us that the prospect of a fine crop of wheat the coming season was never better.

Linville L. Lenox and Catherine Wandel were matrimonially united at the Christian Church, on Tuesday night, by the pastor, Elder W. F. Parker. There was a large crowd in attendance, composed of the bon ton of the city.

The entire session of the Circuit Court yesterday was taken up with the examination of witnesses in the case of Lewis Mann vs. Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railway. The company is charged with running over and killing a cow with one of its trains.

On Tuesday evening Henry Koelter, a workman employed in shingling the roof of the new addition to Paul Reising's brewery, on the corner of Lower Fourth and Spring streets, slipped, and was precipitated to the pavement below, a distance of some twenty feet. He was badly bruised, but had no bones broken.

The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock was occasioned by the partial burning of the roof of the residence of Mr. Daniel Seabrook. The fire is supposed to have originated from sparks from the chimney of Cooper & Co.'s planing mill, which is located on the lot adjoining. The fire department was promptly on hand, but its services were not required. Mr. Seabrook returns his thanks to those citizens who so timely came to the rescue and extinguished the fire.

It is stated that recently in this city, on the occasion of the installation of a certain minister in one of the Presbyterian churches, after the opening sermon and the remarks of the minister who was installed, another clerical gentleman was called upon to offer the closing prayer, but he had become utterly oblivious to all that was going on. A couple of punches from a friend sitting by awoke the reverend deacon, who, getting up and discovering his embarrassing condition, offered the prayer as requested, but was careful to make it in very general language, making no reference to the installation for fear of letting the fellow out to the gaze of the whole audience.

The Ledger of last evening had the following news: Jerusalem Encampment, No. 1, last night elected the following gentlemen as representatives to the Right Worthy G and Encampment I. O. O. F. of Indiana: George A. Newhouse, Geo. Marsh, R. Robertson, George Beck, D. W. Lafollette, Wm. Banes, J. W. McQuiddy, P. C. Smith. The Grand Encampment meets at Indianapolis at 9 o'clock a. m., November 15. Last night one of the furnaces of the New Albany rolling mill exploded, with a report like a twenty-pounder cannon, scattering the bricks and hot metal in all directions, and setting fire to the shed that covered it. The workmen extinguished the fire before any damage was done. The furnace was but little damaged. Since the 1st of October, 1869, there have been 267 couples married in Floyd county. During the same length of time 26 divorces have been decreed by the courts of the county, showing a fraction over ten marriages for every divorce granted. This is a large number, but it is proper to say that at least one-half the divorces decreed are to parties who have come into the courts of this county from other States. The valuation of the property in this city subject to taxation should be more than doubled in the next assessment, and we are glad to learn that there is a disposition on the part of the Council to have such a valuation made as will at least be creditable to the city. The idea of returning the property of this city for taxation at less than seven millions of dollars is ridiculous, And yet this is the valuation returned. Evansville returns a valuation of over eighteen millions, and Terre Haute of over sixteen millions. With a fair valuation in New Albany, the rates of taxation for municipal and railroad purposes could be reduced fully one-half.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 3.

The regular day for examination of the teachers of the public schools in Charlestown is the third Saturday of every month.

Sheriff Howard has official orders to convey three persons from Jeffersonville to Indianapolis, this week, for treatment in the insane asylum.

Harvey Dedrick, after a protracted illness, continuing ever since the death of his wife, is enabled to be out once more, although still in feeble health.

Reports have been circulated that the body-snatchers took up the bodies of Mrs. A. Carr and the little daughter of Reuben Daily. The reports are false.

Mrs. A. M. Johnson, who was appointed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. as one of the Committee on Young Templars, has succeeded in getting a sufficient number of signers to procure a charter. The lodge when organized will meet every Saturday afternoon.

Since our last report John D. Shryer has taken acknowledgments of real estate transfers as follows: William C. Heaton to B. F. Buillingame, part of lots 174 and 175, on Maple street, $2,100; Nat. Field to Douglas Young, 50 feet on Walnut street, eastwardly from the railroad, of block 135, $300; Thomas J. Stewart to Horace Venter, lot 21 by 81 feet, southeast corner of block 135, on Wall street, $60; John S. Hall, et al., to L. S. Shuler, lot 1, block 1, near the State prison, $550; Charles T. Rodgers to Mary Field, interest in an estate near Bethlehem, $200; Emma T. Rollins to Martin W. Morgan, 40 acres in Franklin county, $400.

The last mystery in the ticket stealing operation at the Ohio and Mississippi depot in this city last August has been at last cleared. Geo. E. Marsh, the agent of the road in this place, on Tuesday last received a letter from the Dead Letter Office directed "To the agent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, Jeffersonville, Ind." On opening this letter Mr. Marsh found another letter enclosed which had been broken open, and on which was written in the handwriting of Barry T. Marshal alias George Leroy Fowler, directions as follows: "George H. Thomas, Vincenner, Ind." Inside this letter were coupon tickets to the amount of over $300, stamped August 18, 1870, these being the missing tickets which Harry Hunt saw behind the looking-glass in Marshal's room. The date of these tickets now exculpates Mr. Hunt entirely from being in any way implicated in the matter. It is much to be regretted, for Hunt's sake, that he did not at once secure the tickets when he first discovered them and hand them over to the proper officer. The trying ordeal through which he passed will doubtless prove a lasting lesson to him. None of the officers of the road now entertain any suspicion against Hunt, but consider his innocence fully and thoroughly established, thinking, however, that he lacked reason and judgment in the premises. Marshal, alias Fowler, now rests tranquilly and securely in the Ohio State Penitentiary, where he will remain for five years.

A Matter of Law and Equity.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Nov. 2, 1870.

In your paper of to-day and yesterday appeared, under the head of "Jeffersonville," a couple of paragraphs concerning us which are untrue, unjust, and injurious. In these paragraphs we are represented to have issued our tickets as a circulating medium, contrary to law, and to have refused to redeem them after putting them in circulation. We are, moreover, held out to the community as violators of the law liable to indictment, and the authorities are called upon to take our case in hand for prosecution under the criminal statutes.

We suspect, Mr. Editor, that you have been imposed upon in permitting these paragraphs to appear in your paper, and that some informant has thus used your columns to clothe with respectability an unworthy and malicious private revenge upon us. We hope, therefore, that you will do us justice in the matter and correct the injurious impressions which your paragraphs may have created concerning us and our business.

The tickets we issue are for the convenience of ourselves and our customers. They supersede the necessity of keeping books, and making out accounts, and thus make the dealings of our customers with us simple and satisfactory. Instead of giving our patrons pass-books, in which the items we sell them are entered, we furnish them tickets, which they return to us for groceries as they buy. No one but ourselves issue them; and if ever they are presented without our giving for it the groceries it called for, and no one ever will be presented and refused payment according to its intent.

The ticket spoken of in your columns seems to be meant to represent money and to circulate as money, whereas they are simply tickets which we issue as a convenience in our business. These tickets have never been refused, and the goods for which they call are always ready. But no one has ever asked money for them, for they were not intended to be used as money. If we have ever refused to redeem tickets, it was when they were presented by parties to whom we had not issued them, and who demanded money. We have had no such purpose in view, nor has any of our customers ever understood our tickets to be anything except for groceries they called for.

We have had the statutes of Indiana, Kentucky, and the United States upon this subject examined, and the opinion of counsel in whom we have confidence that we are not violating any law of the State or of the United States by our ticket system as we have used them. We therefore hope, Mr. Editor, that you will in turn examine these laws and place us right in the community in which your paragraphs have injured us.

Respectfully, SPEER & DRUF.

Upon examination of the act of the Indiana Legislature, referred to in our paragraph of yesterday, as bearing upon the case of Messrs. Speer & Druf, it seems that this act has no reference to their case whatever. The act has reference only to issues of the kind in question to be used as a circulating medium instead of money. It does not cover a case in which tickets, as a matter of convenience between a merchant and his customers, are used to represent groceries and not to represent money. The statute has no more bearing upon the grocery tickets of Messrs. Speer & Druf than it has upon the railroad tickets and omnibus tickets used for fare every day in the State of Indiana. The railroad tickets represent passages from place to place, and the tickets of Speer & Druf represent groceries, and neither are designed or used as a circulating medium in lieu of money.

The Kentucky statute of 1858 on the subject of "currency," does not embrace the grocery tickets of these gentlemen. That statute was intended to cover cases in which notes, bills, orders or other things were put in circulation in lieu of or as the representative of money. A case in which tickets represent groceries or anything except money, is not embraced by the statute. And this is the only Kentucky law on the subject. Neither does the statute of the United States, passed July 22, 1867, affect the case of Speer & Druf. This law embraces cases where tickets of the nature of these in question for a less sum than one dollar are intended to circulate as money or to be received and used in lieu of lawful money of the United States. The statute has no reference to tickets which represent groceries or anything else except money. And under this very statute it has been decided that railroad tickets are not embraced. Nor can it be said that these grocery tickets are anything more like the lawful money of the United States than the railroad tickets decided not to have been embraced.

It seems, therefore, that neither the State statutes of Kentucky and Indiana nor the laws of the Federal Government embrace the tickets of Messrs. Speer & Druf. These gentlemen had a perfect right to give out their tickets to their customers to be taken up again for groceries, just as the milkmen who furnish our families have a right to give out their tickets and take them in again for milk. It is simply a matter of convenience between Messrs. Speer & Druf and their customers, and if they are satisfied with this arrangement, and it works to suit them, we don't see that it is anybody else's business. Certainly neither the State nor Federal officials have any authority to prosecute them in the matter, and our Jeffersonville reporter deserves the sharpest reprobation for his conduct, which is in every way unjournalistic and unworthy.

INDIANA NEWS.

Miss Kitty Bryant, of St. Joseph county, is fitting for the bar.

Scott county boasts of a woman who is the heroine of eight divorce suits.

Miss Georgia Langley, of DeKalb county, is coming out with a lecture on "Man."

From all parts of the State come accounts of damage to the growing wheat by the fly.

The project of creating an opposition gaslight company is agitating the people of Fort Wayne.

The News, published at Owensville, Gibson county, has come to an end after a brief existence of eight months.

There are 472 widows in Lafayette, grass and otherwise—an awful amount of sweetness going to waste!

Mrs. Lucia Grafton, who resides near Anderson, followed her sixth husband to his "long home" on Tuesday last.

Too much marriage causes a fourteen-year old girl to want a divorce from her forty five-year old husband in Madison.

The Great Western Sirup Factory has been started in Madison, to manufacture sirup, "sweetening" out of corn starch.

John Davis, of Sullivan county, has lost 500 head of cattle from "mad itch," caused, it is said, by corn husks on which hogs had been feeding.

Professor Cox, State Geologist, and his assistants, are now in Martin county, making explorations in reference to the geology of that county.

Miss Minnie Hines, Jennings county, was so badly frightened by burglars in the house, a few nights ago, that she lost her reason, and is now a raving maniac.

There is a man in Muncie who is the father of seventeen living and five dead children. The seventeen living children and their parents all live, move, and have their being in two small rooms.

Mr. Miller, the two Byers brothers and Mr. Raquet, of Fort Wayne, went to a little town in Illinois, last week, on a hunt. In four days they shot 139 prairie-chickens, 263 quails, 30 rabbits and 5 geese.

The residence of L. B. Small, three and one-half miles east of Boonville, was destroyed by fire on Thursday evening, of last week. Mr. Small lost a quantity of money and all his books and papers.

On Sunday evening of last week, a little girl, a step-daughter of Mr. William Jonnson, living in Finley township, Scott county, apparently died, and the body was prepared for burial. About midnight, the same day, signs of animation were discovered in the supposed corpse, and the child is, at the present time, in a fair way to recover.

A little son of Henry D. Bonebrake, in Mill Creek township, Fountain county, twenty miles below Attica, recently found the tooth of a mastodon. It had washed out of the banks of Prairie creek. Its weight is two pounds, size 3½ by 4½ inches, and length 5½ inches. It is harder than flint, resisting the operation of a file. The crown of the tooth has six conical projections, ranged in pairs.

The fashionable young ladies of New Albany are on their muscle. The other day a maiden tall and fair, who belongs to one of the first families, sent word to another of the higher walks that she "wanted to see her," and when the latter, who is said to be quite a pretty girl, made her appearance, beauty No. 1 proceeded to view her from a belligerent standpoint, calling to her aid a younger sister and a servant girl, and pummeling her in the most approved style of the "manly (?) art."

Where the Census Leaves Kentucky.

[From the Lexington Kentucky Statesman.]

The population of this State under the census for 1870, is announced as 1,323,264. If this is correct, the State has made a good large advance since 1860, and has increased in a greater ratio in the last decade than she has during any one since 1800, save two. The population of the State in 1800 was 220,955; in 1810 it was 406,511. An increase of about 90 per cent. From 1810 to 1820 the increase was 27 per cent; from 1820 to 1830, 45 per cent; from 1830 to 1840, 75 per cent; from 1840 to 1850, 38 per cent; from 1850 to 1860, 56 per cent; from 1860 to 1870, 68 per cent. The average increase has been about 57 per cent. The country at large increases, it population about 35 per cent. every ten years. Kentucky has more than kept up with the average, has surpassed it in every decade save one. The area of the State is 30,680 square miles. In 1860 the ratio of population to a square mile was 30.7 per cent. The ratio for 1870 is 35 to the square mile. In what portions of the State this increase has taken place we cannot yet determine with accuracy. The addition to the population since 1860 has been 163,000, about. Of this Louisville has gained 32,000, Lexington 6,000 and other cities probably in proportion, and here we most look for the increase. The population of the counties outside of the towns has not been very great; has undoubtedly been greater in those counties where coal and iron is being worked. We think that Kentucky need not be ashamed of the position she holds in the sisterhood of States in regard to her increase of population and wealth. Yet, if so much has been done with so little effort, how much more could be done with a little care?

Geological Exploration in the Western Wilds.

CHEYENNE, WYOMING, Nov. 2.—Professor Hayden, United States Geologist, has just returned from geological explorations in Wyoming Territory. His success the present season has been greater than ever before. In his preliminary report, which will be ready for publication in January next, he speaks very highly of the agricultural and mineral resources of the Territory. He left Cheyenne August 6th, passed westward along the base of Laramie Range, by way of Laramie Peak; Sweet Water, south pass to Fort Bridgers pass in the Medicine-Bow mountains. He has carefully tested the soil on the hills and in the valley, and has found them possessed of great fertility. No part of territory was found that would not yield, by irrigation, forty bushels of wheat per acre. His collections in all departments of natural history are very extensive.

Another Ex-Mayor Convicted.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 1.—In the U. S. Court today, Thos. M. Hale, a notorious counterfeiter, who was convicted and sentenced several years since, but released on the application of the Secret Service Bureau in order to aid in securing others, was sentenced to a fine of $2,500 and ten years' imprisonment.

Wm. Adams, formerly Mayor of Allegheny City, was fined $1,000 and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment; and Simon Levi, of Petroleum Center, to two years' imprisonment, both for passing counterfeit money.

Brutal Assassination in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Nov. 2.—General W. F. Brantley, a prominent ex Confederate officer, was brutally assassinated this morning near Winona. No clew to the perpetrators has been obtained. This is the third violent death at that town within two months. The first was A. J. Brantley, assassinated two months ago. The second was Captain Connor, cousin to Brantley, killed by a man named Collins. The third was Gen. Brantley.

☞ They need Bergh or one of his agents in Rochester badly. On Sunday three drunken brutes drove a livery horse until one hoof was torn from his foot, both hind legs were fractured at the pastern joint, and the poor animal was obliged to walk about on the stumps of his legs. And then the means taken to "put the poor beast out of suffering" were simply barbarous. An ax was procured and several weak and ineffectual blows were made at his head while the animal was tottering along the street. Finally an unusually well-aimed blow finished the butchery.

DORA SCHULZ

WILL OPEN TO-DAY

Elegant Alpaca Suits at $25.
Alpaca Suits, Velvet trimmed, at $27.
Brown Cloth Suits at $12.
Shawl Suits from $7 up.
Satin de Chine and Silk Poplin Suits;
Imported Cloth and Velvet Cloaks from $15 upward.
Green and Purple Water-proof Suits, new styles.

The above goods are all new, in the latest style, and cheaper than can be made at home.

oc6 eodlm&tp *DORA SCHULZ, 103 Fourth st.*

AT THE
METROPOLITAN CLOAK & FUR STORE,

Immense Addition to Our Stock!

—OF—

SHAWL SUITS FROM $10.00 UP

PLUSHES AND ASTRACANS IN ALL COLORS;

Black Beaver Cloths & Colored Chinchillas;

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,

The Largest Stock in the City, at the Lowest Prices

New supply of Velvet Cloaks, Velvets, Laces, and Headings, all of which we offer at prices which will defy competition.

Call and Convince Yourselves.

We will open to-morrow 10 pcs Black Satin at $1 75—Greatest bargain ever offered.

ARON & CERF,

oc15 Sa&Tu&Th3m **NO. 113 FOURTH ST., bet. Market and Jefferson.**

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Nov. 2.—Weather very pleasant. Monongahela 6 feet 8 and falling. No arrivals. Departed—Brill, Louisville; Lake Erie, Coal Valley, Alps, Grayhound and Baltic, with 374,000 bushels of coal, Cincinnati; Wilson and Mary Ann, 184,000 bushels, Louisville.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2.—River 7 feet 8 inches. Slowly rising in the last 12 hours. Arrived—Ozark, Wheeling. Weather clear and warm.

CAIRO, Nov. 2.—Port list—Umpire, Nashville packet, 2 a. m.; Pauline Carroll, Cairo to New Orleans, 2; Glasgow, White river to Louisville, 4; Rubicon, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 11; Belle Memphis, Memphis to St. Louis, 11; Charleston, Cairo to St. Louis, 11; Sallie, Arkansas river to St. Louis, 1 p. m.; R. J. Lockwood, St. Louis to Red river, 6; Belle of Alton, St. Louis to New Orleans, 7; Julia, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 7; Norman, Memphis to Evansville, 8. The river has fallen six inches. Weather clear. Mercury 68.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—Arrived—Johnson, Keokuk; Mollie McPike and Muscatine, St. Paul; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Susie Silver, New Orleans. Departed—Omaha, City of Vicksburg, Wicks and Richmond, New Orleans; Johnson, Keokuk; Mollie McPike, St. Paul; Grand Tower, Memphis; Dance, Kansas City. River rose five feet last night, and continued swelling all day. Rise so sudden that several freight piles were submerged and considerable damage done. Weather clear and warm.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 2.—The weather is clear; mercury 75. The river has declined. Departed—Mageuta, for New Orleans; Dardenell, Importer, and Utah, for Arkansas river; R. C. Gray, for Louisville; Commonwealth, City of Alton, and Arthur, for St. Louis.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Cotton is in demand but at lower prices, sales of 4,580 bales of middling uplands at 16¼c. Flour is dull and prices are 5@10c lower: receipts 19,665 barrels; sales of 9,700 barrels; superfine $5 05@5 25; extra $5 60@5 70; choice $5 75@6 10; white wheat extra $6 15@6 35; round-hoop Ohio $5 65@6 45; St. Louis $5 10@8 75. Wheat, the demand is fair but at 1@2c lower rates; receipts 206,480 bushels; sales of 160,000 bushels. No 2 Chicago spring, old, $1 15; mixed new and old spring $1 16; No 1 Chicago spring, new, $1 22@1 26; extra choice $1 27½; winter red and amber Western $1 30@1 33; extra choice $1 35; white Michigan $1 48@1 50. Rye is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Barley is dull but unchanged. Corn is scarce and firm, and prices are 1c higher; receipts 21,000 bushels; sales of 15,000 bushels; mixed 84½@85c. Oats are steady with a moderate demand; receipts 18,000 bushels; sales of 41,000 bushels; Western 54@55c; old delivered 50c; Ohio 56@57c. Leather is steady. Wool is quiet but firm; sales of 275,000 lbs; fleece 45@51c; pulled 40@43c. Hops are steady with a moderate demand; new Western 10@15c; old are dull. Coffee, the demand is light but holders are firm. Sugar, the demand is fair and market firm; sales of 1,000 hhds of Cuba at 9¾@11c and Porto Rico at 10¼@10¾c. Molasses is dull but unchanged. Rice is dull and unchanged at 6¾@10¼c. Petroleum, the demand is fair and market firm; crude 12c, refined 23¾c. Copper, Ingot is firmer at 22½@22¾c. Pig iron is scarce and firmer; Scotch $32@35; American is heavy at $31@32. Other metals are unchanged. Butter is dull and prices are drooping; 30@32c for Ohio. Cheese is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Pork is dull and prices are nominal; sales of 160 bbls of mess at $24@24 50; also sales of 250 bbls, seller November, at $23 75. Beef is unchanged. Bulk meats are dull and unchanged; hams in pickle 20c. Middles are dull and heavy; long clear 16½c. Lard is dull and prices are nominal; sales of 100 tierces of steam at 14@15¾c, the latter at retail; kettle 16c; also sales of 750 tierces, seller December, at 13¾c, and seller January at 13½c. Whisky, the demand is fair and market firm at 88½c. Spirits turpentine is a shade lower at 45½. Freights to Liverpool are quiet but firm; flour per sail 2s 6d; wheat per steamer 10d.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour is dull and prices are 5@10c lower. Wheat is steady with a moderate demand; new spring $1 19@1 25½; winter red and amber Western $1 30@1 34. Rye is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Oats are steady with a moderate demand. Corn is steady with a moderate demand; mixed 85@86c. Eggs are steady with a moderate demand at 31@33c. Pork is dull and prices are nominal; sellers of old mess at $23 75 for November; buyers at $23 50; sellers of new, December, at $21 50; seller 6 months at $20. Beef is steady. Bulk meats are dull and nominal. Bacon is dull and nominal. Lard is dull but unchanged; seller December 13¾c and January at 13½c.

DRY GOODS—The market is sluggish and depressed for cotton fabrics, especially for printed calicoes, which are bound to decline in accordance with the concession yielded by Sprague yesterday. To-day the Manchester and American prints have tumbled to 10¾c and Arnold's to 8½c, without leading to any business of moment. Prints would find their level much better at 10½c than at the price now fixed, yet Sprague's goods are really cheap, as they exhibit a striking contrast to those placed upon the market last season. American show some beautiful and the Cocheco company display a role of styles equal in excellence to any merchant work in the world. These command 13c, while fancies sell at 12c; but the latter must recede in accordance with other makes. New England brown Canton flannels are off to 14½c; Eagle 4-4 ticks to 18c; do 7-8 do to 15c; Thorndike's A do to 25c, and Auburnville 4-4 bleached cottons from 13¾ to 12½c.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2.—Cotton, the demand is good at full prices; the foreign news being regarded as favorable; middling 15¼c. Flour is dull and prices have declined; family $5 50@5 75. Wheat is dull and prices have declined; red $1 08@1 11. Corn is dull and prices are drooping; new 50@53c; old 58@60c. Rye is quiet and weak at 70@78c. Oats are quiet and weak; rejected 31@37c; No 2 44c; No 1 46c. Barley is dull and holders are anxious to sell; fall $1@1 06. Groceries are unchanged. Linseed oil, the demand is fair and market firm at 90c. Lard oil, the demand is fair and market firm at $1 13@1 15. Eggs, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to 27c and are scarce. Butter, the market is excited and prices are higher; fresh 34@37c. Cheese steady with a moderate demand. Cloverseed is dull but unchanged at 9¼@9½c, the latter rate from store. Timothy seed is dull but unchanged at 4¾c. Flaxseed, the demand is fair and market firm at $1 75@1 80. Pork is dull and prices have declined; sales 200 bbls old at $24, closing dull at this rate; no new in the market. Lard is dull and prices are drooping; sales 300 tierces new steam at 13¾c. There is no bacon in the market. Hogs are dull and prices have declined, closing at 6¾@7c. Whisky, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to 85@86c. Green shoulders sold at 6½c, to be delivered the first good weather. Gold 111. Exchange at par. Money market easy.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Exchange is unchanged. Flour is dull and prices are easier; extra spring $4 25@5 00. Wheat is quiet and weak, and 3@3½c lower; No 2 spring 94¼c. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm, and prices are 1@1½c higher: No 2 55c. Oats are quiet and unchanged in every respect: No 2 35½@36c. Rye, the demand is fair and market firm; No 2 67@68c. Barley, the demand is fair but at 3c lower prices; No 2 77c. Highwines are stronger and wanted at 80c for wooden and 80½c for iron-bound cooperage. Mess pork $19 75 for seller December and January. Hogs are dull and prices have declined to $6 90@7 30. Cattle are dull and prices are nominal at $3@6. Freights to Buffalo are unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 8,365 bbls of flour, 102,300 bushels wheat, 33,830 bushels corn, 21,800 bushels oats, 5,000 bushels rye, 13,480 bushels barley, 8,400 head hogs, 2,105 head cattle. Shipments for the past 24 hours: 3,845 barrels flour, 174,560 bushels wheat, 69,040 bushels corn, 22,430 bushels oats, 19,710 bushels rye, 29,800 bushels barley, 4,690 head hogs, 830 head cattle.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—Cotton, the market is better at 15c. Flour is steady with a moderate demand; superfine winter $4 15@4 25; double extra $5@5 25. Wheat is dull and prices are drooping; No 2 red winter, inspected, $1 20@1 22. Corn is quiet at 60c for mixed and 70c for choice white. Oats are dull and prices are a shade lower at 41@44c. Barley is dull and prices have declined 5c; No 2 70c. Whisky is lower at 85c. Tobacco, hemp and bagging are unchanged. Groceries are dull but unchanged; sugar 10¾@11½c for Cuba; Coffee ranges from 18 to 21c; molasses 35@60c for sugar-house. Pork, there is only one small lot here and it is held at $26. Bulk meats are easier; shoulders 12½c; clear rib 16c; clear sides 16½@17c. Bacon shoulders 14¼@14½c; clear rib 19½c; clear sides 20@20½c. Cattle are firm at 5@7c. Hogs are dull at 6½@8c. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 3,900 bbls flour, 21,400 bushels wheat, 1,770 bushels corn, 17,000 bushels oats, 14,000 bushels rye, 700 bush barley.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2.—Flour is dull; superfine $5; double extra $5 50; triple extra $6. Corn, mixed 80@85c; white 85c; yellow 87½c. Oats 51@53c. Bran $1. Hay, prime $27 50. Mess pork $26 75@27. Bacon is firmer at 15¼c, 20¾c, 21½c and 21½c; hams 27½@28c. Lard, tierce 17@17½c, and keg 18¾c. Sugar, prime 11¾@12¼c. Molasses is easier; prime 68@70c. Whisky 90c@$1 02½. Coffee, prime 17¼@17½c. Cotton is steady; sales of 4,500 bales; good ordinary 14½@15c; low middling 15¼@15½c; middling 15¾@15¾c; receipts 2,700 bales; exports to New York 600 bales. Cattle are unchanged. Sterling 21¼; sight drafts at par@¼ premium. Gold 110¾.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—Flour is dull and the market is unsettled. Wheat is steady with a moderate demand; $1 25@1 31. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm; Western 70@75c. Oats are steady with a moderate demand at 45@48c. Rye 75c. Pork, the demand is good at full prices; mess $27. Bacon, the demand is good at full prices. Lard is quiet and unchanged in every respect at 16¼@16¾c. Whisky, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to 88@89c.

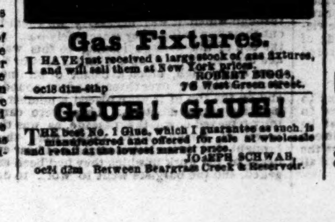
PITTSBURG, Nov. 2.—Petroleum, crude is quiet and unchanged in every respect; sales of 1,000 bbls, seller all the year 8¾c; 1,000 bbls, on the spot, at 8¼c; seller November 8¾c; seller January, February and March 8½c bid. Refined is quiet and unchanged in every respect; on the spot 22½c; seller November and December, together, 22¾c bid; seller January 23c bid.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—Flour is steady with a moderate demand. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm: red Indiana $1 37@1 40; amber $1 42@1 45; white $1 45@1 50. Rye 90c. Corn is dull but unchanged; mixed 75@76c. Oats are quiet and unchanged in every respect. Petroleum is dull but prices are unchanged. Whisky is steady with a moderate demand.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 2.—Cotton is firmer; held at 15¼c; receipts 1,462 bales; exports 1,305 bales. Flour is firm; superfine $5. Corn 65@70c. Oats 46@47c. Hay $22@23. Bran $20@20 50. Lard 17@18½c. Pork $27. Bacon shoulders 15¼c; sides none in the market, would sell at 22c.

Pittsburg Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., Nov. 2.—Hogs run heavy; the very best heavy selling at $7 25; medium and light $6 50@7; all very dull. Cattle are plenty; the best are selling at 6@7c; common to fair at 4½@5c. Sheep run heavy; the very best are selling at 4@4¼c; common to fair 2½@3½c. There is a very heavy run of all kinds of stock and the market is declining ¼@½c on all kinds daily.



Gas Fixtures.

I HAVE just received a large stock of gas fixtures, and will sell them at New York prices.

ROBERT BIGGS,
76 West Green street.

oc18 dim-6tp

GLUE! GLUE!

THE best No. 1 Glue, which I guarantee as such, is manufactured and offered for sale at wholesale and retail at the lowest market price.

JOSEPH SCHWAB,

oc24 d2m Between Beargrass Creek & Reservoir.

LOST.

LOST—KEYS—On Monday night, Oct. 31st, a bunch of 7 keys, consisting of night-latch, bureau, pad-lock, and 4 small keys. A liberal reward will be given if left at Warner's Cigar Store, Fourth street, between Green and Jefferson. no3 d2

LOST—LADY'S COLLAR—Four or five days ago, a lady's fine fur collar, (mink). The finder will please leave it at Mrs. Milligan's, No. 252 Jackson street, and be rewarded. no3 d3*

LOST—PUP—$10 REWARD—On the 30th inst., a white and liver colored setter pup, about 13 months old. Had on a rope collar. Answers to the name of Kate. Will pay the above reward if delivered at Walker's Exchange. oc31 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen and their wives can obtain fine rooms and good boarding by applying at the new building corner of Tenth and Jefferson. References exchanged. no3 d3*

BOARDING—With a very handsome front room suitable for a gentleman and wife; also a few single gentlemen can be accommodated at 291 Green street, between Seventh and Eighth, north side. no3d3*

BOARDING—A few persons, with good references, can be accommodated with board alone, or board and lodging, at the large house known as the "Meriwether House," No. 166 Third st. no1d3*

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—ESTRAY MULE—By the undersigned, last Monday, on the Cane Run road, about 4½ miles from the city, a brown mule, about 8 years old; the left knee is somewhat damaged. The owner is requested to call and get him by paying expenses. JOHN FRISCH. no3 3t*

STRAYED.

STRAYED—HORSE & COLT—From H. F. Vissman's pasture, a bay colt, 2 years old, heavy mane, thin tail. Also a bay horse, 9 or 10 years old, thin mane and tail, racks fast under the saddle. Any person taking up said stock will be liberally rewarded by leaving word at the Bourbon House Stock Yard. no2 d3

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA - HOUSE.

Last Night but Two of the Great

ALBERT AIKEN.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1870, the popular sensation drama, written by Albert Aiken, called

THE WITCHES OF NEW YORK!

Performed everywhere to overflowing houses.

Royal Keene............Albert Aiken

Saturday—Grand Witch Matinee.

In rehearsal—The great sensation drama the "Ace of Spades."

Friday—Benefit of Mr. Albert Aiken.

Masonic Temple

FAIR

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Masonic Widows' and Orphans' HOME!

Commencing Tuesday Evening, and Continuing Through the Week.

Fresh game to be had at tables at moderate prices. Good music during the evening. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had only at the door. oc31 d8

Two Days Only!

JAS. ROBINSON'S

GREAT CIRCUS

AND CHAMPION SHOW!

With the Best Talent the world affords in the Equestrian and Gymnastic lines. 25 Star Performers—every one an artiste.

Friday and Saturday, Nov. 4 and 5,

CORNER EAST AND CHESTNUT.

Admission............50c | Children............25c

oc30 d6

ROLLER SKATING

AT

Glover Hall,

Seventh st., bet. Walnut and Chestnut,

EVERY TUESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 7 o'clock to 10:30.

Admission—Single tickets 50 cts. oc19 dtf

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,

Corner Fourth and Main streets.

Good New and Second-hand Furniture

AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY MORNING, Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, as above, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, extension tables, chairs, mattresses, stoves, &c.

BY WHARTON & CO.,

89 Market street, bet. Third and Fourth.

Regular Sale of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Barbers' Chairs, Counters, Bureaus, Mattresses, Chairs, &c., 4 bbls No. 1 Vinegar

THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock.

WHARTON, Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER & CO.

Regular Sale of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Cooking Stoves, Ranges, and Office Stoves; Large Lot of Chinaware, Engravings, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, Nov. 4, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, will be sold a large lot of the above, which must be closed out without reserve. Terms cash.

no3 C. L. CLARK, Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER & CO.

For Account of Whom it May Concern to Pay Storage and Charges, 3 Patent Corn Planters,

AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, No. 11, at 11 o'clock, at auction-rooms, will be sold the above described corn planters, marked N. Breed, Jeffersonville, Ind., Callaghan & son. Terms cash.

no3 C. L. CLARK, Auctioneer.

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 2 and 3, at 9½ a. m., large offerings of Dry Goods, Notions, &c, comprising double and single warp black and colored alpacas, flannels, blankets, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, ladies' skirts, corsets, traveling shirts, merino underwear, gloves, shawls, suspenders, crash, towels, &c.

Also, at 12 m. each day, large stock of fine and medium clothing, suitable for fall and winter sales, also fur and wool hats.

FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 10 a. m.,

300 Cases Boots and Shoes,

embracing almost every variety of seasonable goods. Terms cash.

no1 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

$50 CASH WILL BUY A LOT!

THE MOST EXTENSIVE CREDIT SALE OF LOTS THAT HAS EVER TAKEN PLACE.

SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 3½ o'clock, will be sold AT AUCTION, to the highest bidder, without limit or reserve,

36 LOTS, EACH 25X150,

on O'Hara and Gallagher streets, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, just south of Kentucky, and embracing the property known as the "California Garden."

Terms—$50 cash on each lot; remainder in 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years.

The community, and particularly clerks, mechanics, and laboring men, who are paying nearly one-half of their earnings for rent, are invited to this sale.

Be on hand, buy a lot, and in the course of a few years you will be rid of house rents and exacting landlords. As every lot will be sold, we have no doubt but some splendid bargains will be obtained.

Sale positive. No postponement on account of weather. A fine Lunch will be set at 3 o'clock.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

oc29, 31&Nov1,3

ROBERT BIGGS,

Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,

76 West Green st., Louisville, Ky.

DEALER in Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe, Sheet and Pipe Lead, Gas and Coal Oil Fixtures, Brass Cocks and Valves, Iron Pumps, Hydraulic Rams, Gum Hose, &c. [illegible]

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYERS to find suitable help; help to find employers situations suited to their capacity and merit. Employers and help meet and agree at the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts. cell. Male or female, young or old, educated or uneducated, city or country, waste no time—come and be suited.

WANTED—TO-DAY—YOUNG LADIES—At the Louisville Chemical Works, Thirteenth and High streets, a few young ladies to put up medicines and perfumery. No 1 and liberally engaged, young ladies, who can give satisfactory references, need apply.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE—By a family of two persons. (unusually careful tenants), a small two-story furnished house, on a six or twelve months' lease. Best of city references given. Apply to JAS. N. WEST & CO. southeast corner of Main and Third streets. no3 d3Th,Sa,Su

WANTED—SALESMAN—A good dry goods salesman, one that has experience in the business. None other need apply. J. BACON & SONS, 103 East Market street. oc3 d3*

WANTED—SITUATION—As book-keeper in a manufactory in the city, or would go West or South. Good reference. Address R. K., this office.*

WANTED—WHITE GIRL—A good white girl to do housework, at No. 49 Linden Square. Reference required. no3 d3*

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—1 good millwright and 1 good carpenter who understand their business. No others need apply. BREMAKER, MOORE & CO., Washington street above First. no3 d3

WANTED—SITUATION AS NURSE—To accompany some family going South as nurse. Reference at 303 West Walnut st. no1 d3*

WANTED—A German young lady of good education, with the very best references, wishes a situation as governess or housekeeper in a respectable family. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Inquire at office of this paper. oc30 eod3

WANTED—A NICE FAMILY—To board and occupy one or two commodious rooms in one of the most delightful and pleasantly situated places in the county, embracing about five acres, all ornamented with handsome forest, shade and fruit trees, and decorated with all kinds of flowers and shrubbery, only one square from the street cars. The most unexceptionable reference given and required. Address C. W., Commercial office, or call at 314 Duncan street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth. oc6 deodtf

WANTED—HORSES—To winter on my farm. Stock shall have comfortable quarters and be well fed. Personal attention given. Terms reasonable. Address L. S. COLEMAN, O'Bannon's, Lou. Cin. and Lex. R. R., or call on George Lindenberger, 69 Second street. oc26 dtf

WANTED—1,000 FEMALES—Do you need one? Girls, do you want a place? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl AT ONCE. Stores, private families, hotels, &c. Girls and places free. MILLER & CO., Agents. se28 dawo

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—Several good, reliable, working men, in different parts of the State, as soliciting agents for the Mound City Mutual Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis, Mo. Address No. 144½ Main street, Louisville, Ky. W. J. DAVIS, State Agent. oc28 d3*

$240 per month to Agents. 15 entirely new articles, staple as flour. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 88 S. Halsted st., Chicago. oc15 d4w

WANTED — AGENTS AND CANVASSERS— Great inducements. Come yourself, or address, with stamp, 111 3d st., Louisville, Ky. oc1 d1m&su

WANTED—AGENTS—In every town and city in the State of Kentucky, to sell something new. For particulars send stamp for circular. MARCKE & CO., 125 Third st., Louisville, Ky. oc11 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing city and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special resident agents for each county in the above territory, are offering liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The company, having a large list of policy-holders in every important town in the States, makes it the most desirable company for agents to work. Reference required. Address S. K. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky. mh26 dtf

$20 A DAY TO MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS—To introduce the BUCKEYE $20 SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40 to use the celebrated Wilson feed. All others are infringements, and the seller and the user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. OUTFIT FREE. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O. au7 dly

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—FRAME COTTAGE—With 4 rooms and kitchen, on Portland avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth. Lot 21 feet front by 150 feet deep. Will be sold on Saturday, the 5th of Nov., at 3 o'clock p. m. Terms, $900 cash, balance in one year. FRED. FRISCHE, Auctioneer. oc3 d3*

FOR SALE—MARE—A fine young mare, four years old, well broken to harness or saddle. Apply at 225 First street, after 3 p. m. no3 d3*

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A handsome double-front brick residence, of the most modern order, 15 rooms, large halls, gas and water throughout, splendid bath-room, fine cellar, extra large wash house built expressly for the purpose; beautiful lot, 74 feet front; brick stable and carriage-house; ice, fruit and shade trees, beautifully set out in choice shrubbery. In fact this is one of the most convenient and best-finished residences for sale in the city, and the location cannot be surpassed. As the owner is removing from the city a great bargain can be had. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 84 and 86 West Jefferson street. no1 d3

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES—A number of new and second-hand buggies and rockaways that must be sold, at McQUILLAN'S, on Third, bet. Market and Jefferson. oc29 d3

FOR SALE—MAIN-STREET LOT—26¼ by 200 ft. south side of Main, between Eighth and Ninth. PEARSON & MEDDIS. oc11 dtf

FOR SALE—TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE—No. 438, south side Walnut, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Apply on the premises. au26 dtf

FOR SALE—200x174 feet on s.e. cor. First and St. Catharine; 60x200 feet on east side First st., bet. St. Catharine and St. Joseph; 75x200 feet on west side First st., bet. St. Catharine and St. Joseph. The First-street cars run regularly to Oak st. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 156 Main st. sel9 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—FARM—I offer for sale my farm, on the Ohio river, about 7 miles below Louisville. Said farm contains 194¼ acres, about 60 of which are heavily timbered. The balance is cleared and in cultivation. There is a fine orchard on this farm, also good and convenient buildings, and in good repair condition. Said farm is now occupied by Mr. James Stonestreet. Improved city property will be taken in part pay. Terms easy. For full particulars of which inquire at my residence, on Eighteenth and Oak sts. AARON RAY. no3 d6*

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID OLDHAM COUNTY FARMS—The attention of the public is particularly directed to these tracts of land, which, for quality, improvements, health, beauty, and convenience of situation, and general advantages, both practical and social, afford the purchaser a very rare opportunity. The first is that well-known farm known as "Tarlton's Bluff," situated on the Ohio river, 14 miles above Louisville, containing 340 acres of the finest river bottom land, the balance upland. It is all well set in grass, 600 acres rich blue-grass, the balance orchard-grass, timothy, and clover, highly cultivated, with an abundant supply of the very best water. This farm has plenty of the best and purest water, every inclosure being supplied. [illegible] The improvements consist of everything necessary to comfort and convenience, and are of the best character—barns, stables, &c. The river view from this place is unsurpassed, stretching for miles up and down the beautiful Ohio. [illegible] The other farm is known as the "Eden Stock Farm," on Harrod's creek, 12 miles above Louisville, half a mile from the Westport road, and contains 187½ acres of the choicest blue-grass land. This is perhaps one of the best-improved farms in the State. It has every convenience that could possibly be suggested or desired. Fine, large, brick dwelling, fine barns, stables, ice-house, and in perfect order; everything necessary, and all of the best description. The lawn in front of the mansion contains 15 acres beautifully set in blue-grass, improved by art containing every variety of ornamental trees, such as maple, ash, walnut, chestnut, persimmon, &c., besides the rarest and richest shrubbery, tastefully arranged, large fish-pond, &c. This farm also contains 2 orchards of peaches, pears, and apples of the best and most select varieties, and all in full bearing. There are two tenant houses, well arranged for comfort and convenience, two of which are nice new frame buildings, containing three rooms, porches, &c. 600 acres of this land is well set in blue-grass, orchard-grass, clover, and timothy. The place is well supplied with the greatest abundance of the best timber and water, and perhaps there is not a better stock farm in the State. I deem a further description of these beautiful and desirable farms unnecessary, as any one desiring to purchase would see and judge for himself. I therefore invite the attention to this advertisement of any who may desire to make a good and profitable investment. Terms—⅓ cash; the balance in equal payments of 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, with interest from date of sale. Possession given when desired. For further particulars apply to me, on "Eden Farm," or to JOHN G. AYARS, Esq., corner Market and Preston streets, or over German Security Bank, Louisville, Ky. WM. TARLTON, Goshen, Oldham co., Ky. oc8 d15&w3m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—Two-story dwelling on Sixth street, between Broadway and York; has 6 rooms, good cellar, all in good order. For terms apply at 330 Sixth street. oc3 d6d*

FOR RENT—A WELL-IMPROVED COUNTRY RESIDENCE—With 20 acres of rich land, located on the Brownsboro turnpike, within a few minutes' walk of the Fair Grounds Station on the Louisville and Frankfort R. R. Modern style double-front dwelling of 7 or 8 rooms and hall. All necessary out-buildings. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 84 & 86 West Jefferson st.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A fine residence, stable, &c. Apply to HAYS & COOPER. no3 d3*

FOR RENT—A STORE-HOUSE—In a good location, north side of Market, No. 139, between Fourth and Fifth streets. Possession given immediately. Apply to KAHN & WOLF, No. 270 Main st. no3 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICES—The two large offices on the second floor and the hall on the third floor of the new buildings of the Central Savings Bank, just finished and ready for occupancy. Inquire at the Central Savings Bank, 115 Market street, near Fourth. oc3 d6

FOR RENT—A STOREROOM AND ROOMS BACK—The best stand in the city for business. Apply to DR. YATES, 103 Second st. oc30 d6

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A nice dwelling containing 5 rooms, situated on Market, bet. Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. Rent $20 per month. Inquire of B. C. LEVI, No. 26 Fourth st. oc28 dtf

FOR RENT—ROOM—A nicely furnished sleeping room for one or two gentlemen, 141 Jefferson street, north side, between Fourth and Fifth streets. oc26 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICES—The front office, on second floor, in the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky building, recently vacated by the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company; also a desirable office on third floor in same building. oc21 dtf

FOR RENT—ROOM—A desirable room on our third floor. J. H. HUBER, Cashier. oc8 dtf

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—The family residence of Mrs. C. Q. Armstrong, at the southwest corner of Walnut and East sts., is for rent for a term of years. Apply to Mrs. Armstrong, on the premises, or R. H. Waggener, 59 Main st. oc9 SuTu&Tutf

FOR RENT—THAT SPLENDID FAMILY RESIDENCE of Dr. Redford's, on the south side of Broadway, near Eighth street. Apply to JAMES L. BROWN, Agent, 130½ Jefferson, near Fifth. oc19 dtf

FOR RENT—3 GOOD ROOMS—On Main st., between Fourth and Fifth. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 156 Main st. oc5 dtf

FOR RENT—MAIN-STREET OFFICES AND VAULT—In Johnson's iron-front building, No. 156 south side Main, just above Fourth street. Also desirable rooms for sleeping. These offices are the best in Louisville—have vault, water closet, stationary washstand, and gas; all in complete order. For terms apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 156 Main street.

STOLEN.

STOLEN—$50 REWARD—On Sunday night, Oct. 30, from the stable of the subscriber, a sorrel mare mule, about fifteen hands high, 10 years old, has a wart under her left eye, walks a little lame in left fore foot (caused by gravel); collar bruised, with mane and tail roached. A reward of $25 will be paid for the return of the animal and a reward of $25 for the apprehension of the thief. Address or call on J. G. EVANS, Simpsonville, Ky., or MICHAEL DOLAN. oc31 d1*